Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-89-218 *14 November 1989*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Armies Conference Supports Salvadoran Military *[ACAN]* 1
OAS Assembly Session Opens; Panama on Agenda *[Madrid EFE]* 1
Canada Unanimously Approved as Member *[Madrid EFE]* 2
C. America Gets $800-Million European Grant *[PRENSA LIBRE 31 Oct]* 2

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

U.S. 'Proven Wrong'; FMLN Still Strong *[Havana Radio]* 3
UN Delegate Confronts U.S. About Broadcasts *[Havana Radio]* 3
WFTU Leader Condemns Anti-Cuban TV Station *[Havana Radio]* 3
Malmierca Departs Albania, Arrives in Romania *[Havana TV]* 4
Foreign Trade Minister Assesses Havana Fair *[Havana Radio]* 4
Soviet Ship Arrives With Combatants From Angola *[Havana TV]* 4
Venezuelan Hails Restored Havana-Caracas Flights *[Havana International]* 4
Television Program Focuses on Alcoholism *[Havana TV]* 5

Haiti

Further Developments in Arrest Protests 5
RDC's Volel Reports Beatings *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 5
Police Source Denies Death Rumors *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 5
2d Day of Strike Described *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 5
Democratic Bloc Urges Change *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 6
Palace Soldiers Accused of Beatings *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 6
MDN Discusses Effect of Strikes *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 6
Gonaives Demonstration Postponed *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 6
Drug Cartel Tied to Panamanian Envoy's Expulsion *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 6

Jamaica

Energy Minister Off to Nigeria, Norway, USSR *[CANA]* 7

Montserrat

Constitutional Change Sought by Britain *[CANA]* 7
Intent To 'Recolonize' Island Denied *[CANA]* 8

MEXICO

Colombia Asked To Intervene in Kidnapping *[NOTIMEX]* 9
* 'Letter of Intent' Details Electoral Reform *[LA JORNADA 21 Oct]* 9

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Nicaraguan Economy Minister Views U.S. Relations *[ACAN]* 11

Madrigal on OAS Talks, Human Rights in Panama *[San Jose Radio]* 11
Comments on Cuba's OAS Readmission *[ACAN]* 11
Agreement To Promote Exports Signed With Japan *[San Jose Radio]* 12

El Salvador

More on Fighting Between Army, FMLN Guerrillas 12
Rebel Radio on Battles *[Radio Venceremos]* 12
FMLN Says Fighting Spreads *[Radio Venceremos]* 14
Medical School Reportedly Bombed *[ACAN]* 14
Rebels Ambush Armored Vehicles *[Radio Venceremos]* 14
Clashes in San Vicente, Usulutan *[Radio Venceremos]* 15
Bridge Blown Up in La Paz *[Radio Venceremos]* 15
More Bombings in Capital *[Radio Venceremos]* 15
Left-Wing Politicians Seek Refuge *[ACAN]* 16
Report on San Miguel Clashes *[Radio Venceremos]* 16
Infantry Commander Seeks Support *[San Salvador Radio]* 17
Ortega Criticized for FMLN Support *[San Salvador Radio]* 17
Airport Reopens; Traffic 'Sparse' *[ACAN]* 17
FMLN Reports Positions *[Radio Venceremos]* 18
Army Reports 200 Dead *[AFP]* 18
FMLN Claims Ozatlan Taken *[Radio Venceremos]* 18
FMLN Claims Coastal Railroad *[Radio Venceremos]* 19
Government Issues Communique No 1 *[San Salvador Radio]* 19
Government Communique No 2 *[San Salvador Radio]* 20
Government Communique No 3 *[San Salvador Radio]* 20
Fighting Nears Presidency *[AFP]* 21
2 U.S. Citizens Reported Killed *[Hamburg DPA]* 21
Rebels To 'Maintain Positions' *[Radio Venceremos]* 21
Rebel Reports Refuted *[San Salvador Radio]* 22
Army Launches Counteroffensive *[AFP]* 22
Rebels on Fighting in El Carmen Hill *[Cadena Revolucionaria Nacional]* 22
Army Claims Control of 3d Zone *[San Salvador Radio]* 22
Armed Forces on 'Disinformation' *[San Salvador Radio]* 23
Ponce Gives Combat Update *[San Salvador Radio]* 23
Transportation Stoppage 'Indefinite' 24
Rebels: Army Counteroffensive Fails *[Radio Venceremos]* 24
FMLN Claims 650 Army Casualties *[Cadena Revolucionaria Nacional]* 25
FMLN on Hospital Attack *[Radio Venceremos]* 25
Rebels Attack Security Posts *[Radio Venceremos]* 25
Mejicanos Counteroffensive Suspended *[AFP]* 25
Cristiani Suspends Meeting With Parties *[ACAN]* 26
UN Official Criticizes Ortega FMLN Support *[ACAN]* 26
Diplomats Fear 'Indiscriminate Violence' *[ACAN]* 26
Government Announces Consumer Price Freeze *[San Salvador Radio]* 27
FMLN Appeals to OAS, Arias To Stop Bombing *[Radio Venceremos]* 27

Guatemala

Cerezo Offers Cristiani Border Security, Aid *[ACAN]* 27
Rebels Say Army Plans To Intervene in El Salvador *[AFP]* 28

Honduras

Azcona Comments on Nicaraguan Talks at UN *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* 28
Press Secretary on U.S. Envoy's Statements *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* 29
Armed Forces Announce Thirty New Promotions *[TIEMPO 9 Nov]* 29

Nicaragua

Sandinists, Contras Resume Negotiations *[AFP]* 30

New Cease-Fire Proposed *[Hamburg DPA]* 30
Meeting Ends Without Results *[AFP]* 31
Editorial Views Ortega Cease-Fire Suspension *[BARRICADA 2 Nov]* 32
USSR Ambassador Details Increased Aid in Leon *[BARRICADA 9 Nov]* 32
Former Rebels Report Armed Political Pressure *[BARRICADA 7 Nov]* 33
Newspaper Poll Shows UNO Candidates in Lead *[LA PRENSA 7 Nov]* 33
Poll Shows 95 Percent of Voters Registered *[LA PRENSA 7 Nov]* 34
Atlantic Region Picks National, Local Candidates *[Managua TV]* 34
Conservative Labor Party Requests Legal Status *[Hamburg DPA]* 35
Fighting Reported in Esteli, Jinotega Departments *[BARRICADA 27 Oct, 8 Nov]* 35

Panama

Noriega Terms Baker Statement 'Acid Rain' *[ACAN]* 35
Names of Delegates to OAS Meeting Disclosed *[Hamburg DPA]* 36
U.S. Army Operation in Colon Said To Intimidate *[Panama City TV]* 36
Galeta Island 'Attack' Said U.S. Army Protest *[CRITICA 9 Nov]* 36
U.S. 'Unaccredited' Charge D'Affaires Criticized *[LA REPUBLICA 9 Nov]* 37
PRC Ambassador Yusheng Offers Economic Help *[CRITICA 8 Nov]* 37
U.S. Nuclear Sub's Canal Passage Protested *[LA REPUBLICA 9 Nov]* 38
Paper Advises Against Manfredo as Canal Chief *[LA REPUBLICA 9 Nov]* 38

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Menem Hints at Mediating in Panama Crisis *[CLARIN 12 Nov]* 39
Menem Discusses UTA Strike; Cabinet Reconvenes *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 39
IMF Grants $1.4-Million Loan, Praises Firmness *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 12 Nov]* 40
Justicialist Party Delegation Ends PRC Visit 40
Senator Meets PRC President *[TELAM]* 40
Eduardo Menem Discusses Trade *[TELAM]* 40
Foreign Minister Cavallo Departs for Japan *[TELAM]* 41
'Painted Faces' Train Publicly; Seineldin Speaks *[DYN]* 41
General Acquitted of 'Crimes Against Humanity' *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 11 Nov]* 41
Health Secretary Reports 500 AIDS Cases *[Buenos Aires Radio]* 42

Bolivia

Defense Ministry 'Suffering Total Bankruptcy' *[EL DIARIO 1 Nov]* 42
Rural Police Raid San Ramon, Arrest 30 People *[La Paz Radio]* 42
Antinarcotics Forces Need Increase to 5,000 Men *[PRESENCIA 1 Nov]* 42
Detained Brazilians Reveal Cocaine Export System *[PRESENCIA 2 Nov]* 43
Coca Planting Spreads to Santa Cruz Provinces *[PRESENCIA 1 Nov]* 43

Brazil

Foreign Minister Suggests Cuba Rejoin OAS *[Brasilia Radio]* 43
Narcodollars Thought Involved in Exchange Fraud *[Brasilia Radio]* 43

Chile

Salvadoran Ministers Comment on Guerrillas *[Santiago Radio]* 44
Consular Relations With GDR To Be Resumed *[Santiago Radio]* 44
Corvalan Says PCCh Ready To Paralyze Country *[Santiago Radio]* 44
Communist Party Details 'Anticommunist' Campaign *[Moscow International]* 45
* Buchi, Aylwin Party Platforms Detailed *[EL MERCURIO 1 Oct]* 46
Lautaro Members Placed Before Military Court 52
Alleged Railway Robbers *[Santiago Radio]* 52
Others Charged with Bank Theft *[Santiago Radio]* 53
Sniper Shoots at Senatorial Candidate Ferraba *[Santiago Radio]* 53

Aeroflot Requests Chilean Landing Rights *[Santiago Radio]* 53
Maritime Directorate Closes Ports to Toxic Waste *[Santiago Radio]* 53
National Television Council President Resigns *[Santiago Radio]* 53

Colombia

ELN Allegedly Kidnaps Two Mexican Engineers *[NOTIMEX]* 53
Government Minister Urges Support for Peace Pact *[Bogota TV]* 53

Ecuador

Ruling Political Alliance in Government Suspended *[AFP]* 56
Education Minister, Quito Mayor Travel to Cuba *[AFP]* 56

Peru

Lima To Release Election Results in 8 Days *[Lima TV]* 56
Electricity Rationing To Continue in Lima *[Lima TV]* 56
Dynamite Attacks Reported in Chavin Region *[Lima TV]* 57

Venezuela

Teachers Begin Indefinite Strike Over Wages *[AFP]* 57
New Transport, Communications Minister Appointed *[Hamburg DPA]* 57

Guyana

Land Dispute Talks To Begin With Venezuela *[CANA]* 58

Armies Conference Supports Salvadoran Military

PA1411020289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0031 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Conference of American Armies [CEA], which today began a meeting in Guatemala City—with Panama and Nicaragua absent—expressed its solidarity with the Salvadoran military, which has been fighting the guerrillas in San Salvador since 11 November.

During the opening ceremony, Guatemalan Defense Minister General Hector Alejandro Gramajo said: "We are in solidarity with the Salvadoran Army, and we are certain it will win."

The Guatemalan military leader said the Salvadoran guerrillas have "problems because the more orthodox faction has gained strength, and this is why the guerrillas have been carrying out these desperate actions."

Regarding Panama's absence, Gen Gramajo explained that Panama did not attend the meeting because of "administrative problems." He did not explain Nicaragua's absence from the meeting.

The second CEA meeting will discuss the problem of drug trafficking and guerrilla movements in the region, in addition to the discussion of the Central American political and military situation by Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Representatives from Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, and Guatemala are attending this meeting. Canadian and Mexican representatives are attending as observers.

Guatemala was assigned to host this meeting at the last meeting of the organization in Argentina in 1988.

OAS Assembly Session Opens; Panama on Agenda

PA1311225489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2036 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov (EFE)—The increased tension in Central America, especially in El Salvador and Nicaragua, has grabbed the attention of the foreign ministers participating in the Ninth OAS General Assembly meeting that opened today in Washington. The assembly will examine at least two draft resolutions on the crisis in Panama, and there is every indication that the Panama situation will be the source of heated discussions at this meeting.

The sessions will consider an Inter-American Human Rights Commission report condemning human rights violations in Panama. Venezuela and Costa Rica, acting separately, are prepared to defend the existing two draft resolutions that condemn the current Provisional Panamanian Government, which according to the commission, "lacks constitutional legitimacy." In addition to promoting the approval of a political resolution that calls for the withdrawal of ambassadors from Panama to demonstrate rejection of General Manuel Antonio Noriega's regime, Venezuela is pushing for approval of a resolution that refers specifically to violation of human rights.

Costa Rica does not want to go this far, but it believes it is necessary that the OAS issue a stronger condemnation against the Panamanian regime than those issued up to now. The United States, according to its new ambassador to the OAS, Luigi Einaudi, does not have "its own draft but is trying to find points of agreement with those that exist already."

Panamanian Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam has told EFE that he is prepared to firmly maintain what he views as "the defense of Panamanian dignity." He said he is not prepared to put up with any unilateral criticism against his country if the "hypocrisy and aggression" of the United States against Panama is not criticized as well." "If the price we must pay is expulsion from the OAS," Kam said, "we will pay it patriotically."

As the foreign ministers were entering the OAS to participate in the first plenary session, they were heard commenting on the increased tension and fighting in El Salvador in recent hours.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, cited the gospel in commenting on Panama and its irregularities and, speaking as a priest, which he is, said: "Let he who is without sin cast the first stone." D'Escoto circulated a resolution that calls for an "immediate cease-fire" in El Salvador and attributed the violence in that country to the death squads and particularly to former Major Roberto D'Aubuisson.

The session began with a speech by OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, who spoke of the need to strengthen the organization so that "all the fraternal nations of this region may at this time in history get together to discuss issues of common interest to all their peoples."

Baena based his speech on the affirmation that this assembly is meeting "under contradictory signs." He pointed out the addition of Canada as a new OAS member with full rights and the requests from Belize and the EC to be allowed to attend as permanent observers, something on which the assembly should decide.

Baena also referred to the growing participation of the OAS in the national and multinational peace efforts being made in Central America and complained that some people still speak of the OAS as an irrelevant and inefficient organization, "thus focusing their attention on its weak points and ignoring its achievements."

Baena admitted that the Central American peace process is going through many difficulties but said he hopes that in spite of increased armed activities, the steps towar-

peace will continue and that "the commitment to life, peace, and the future" will be maintained.

The participants at the assembly elected Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras president of the assembly by acclamation. Prior to the plenary meeting and during a private session, Lopez Contreras was elected with 19 votes in favor and 11 against, which were given to his opponent, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Luis Maria Argana, who later proposed the election of Lopez Contreras by acclamation at the plenary meeting.

In his first speech as president of the general assembly, Lopez Contreras spoke in favor of strengthening the organization—of which it has been said that "it rarely does anything but refuses to die"—and turning it into a "vigorous, renewed, and agile" organization.

Canada Unanimously Approved as Member

PA1411034589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2146 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov (EFE)—The Organization of American States (OAS), through the foreign ministers attending the Ninth General Assembly, today unanimously approved Canada's entry into the organization as a full member.

In his speech, Joseph Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, described as "a historic and joyful day for Canada" its admission as a full OAS member after participating in the organization as a permanent observer since 1962.

C. America Gets $800-Million European Grant

PA1011042989 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 31 Oct 89 p 36

[Text] Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle reported that the Honduran Legislature had approved the Trifinio Plan. As a result Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras will finally be able to take advantage of the $800-million European donation.

"The approval of the Trifinio Plan can be considered a Central American victory, as it shows the political will of three nations to work together in this initial regional program that is based on common borders," stated Carpio Nicolle.

The Trifinio Plan's second phase includes the formation of a trinational commission which will promote the 29 regional projects in each nation that are to be implemented in the bordering departments of Esquipulas [Guatemala], Ocotepeque [Honduras], and Metapan [El Salvador].

A trinational meeting to discuss the Trifinio Plan's priority projects has been scheduled for 10 November. OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares has been invited to this meeting, due to its importance.

In conclusion the Guatemalan vice president said: "This program could be the solution for the Central American Parliament, as its projects are positive and will benefit the area."

Cuba

U.S. 'Proven Wrong'; FMLN Still Strong

FL1311195089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas are proving that, after almost 10 years of war, their aggressive capabilities have not decreased. On the contrary, the spectacular offensive carried out by the insurgency on the night of 11 November and resumed on 12 November is the best proof of it.

During that brief amount of time, the insurgency attacked approximately 50 military positions, 20 of them in the capital. There, it took over neighborhoods in the peripheral area, penetrated downtown, paralyzed the airport and ground transportation, destroyed helicopters in flight and on the ground, caused several hundred casualties among the military, and forced the regime to declare a state of siege, a curfew, and to suspend civil liberties. In summary, the theory held by the government, Army commands, and the U.S. Embassy that the Salvadoran guerrillas are not strong and that they have been militarily defeated has been proven wrong.

Therefore, the current offensive and the people that carried it out must not be assessed only in terms of military significance, but also in terms of political significance. Regarding the latter, it shows once again that a victory by the Army through the use of arms is no longer a valid option in El Salvador. The regime in that country can only continue with aid from the United States in the amount of approximately $4.5 million daily. All the talk about the guerrillas' bankruptcy is a big lie. The units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are alive, active, and constitute an emerging power. An end to the conflict can only be reached with serious, responsible, just, and honorable negotiations that respond to the demands of the people.

In conclusion, there is an old proverb that in a few cases can hold true, such as in the case of the Salvadoran guerrillas, which says: Those you claim to have killed are in good health.

UN Delegate Confronts U.S. About Broadcasts

FL1411024589 Havana Radio Progreso in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Report by unidentified correspondent from the United Nations]

[Text] Sergio Montane of Cuba and Arthur Zegelbone of the United States have had a confrontation over the information that is broadcast over radio and television between their two countries.

The verbal dispute between Montane and Zegelbone, the Cuban and U.S. delegates to the Special Policy Committee of the UN General Assembly, began when in his formal speech Montane charged that the broadcasts made and those to be made from U.S. territory to Cuba are hostile, disguised, and in violation of international agreements governing broadcasting.

[Begin Montane recording] It is in fact an attempt to impose on us the free market doctrine, a philosophy of pragmatism, an instrument used by capitalistic multinational corporations to expand. Its objective is to control communications worldwide and the information network to use them in exporting services and building consumerism. [end recording]

In his rebuttal, the U.S. representative described Montane's remarks as inappropriate and diversionist. He noted that Cubans have been listening to the Voice of America for more than 29 years. He said that Radio Marti, a station that reaches many countries, does not interfere with radio or television broadcasts on the island.

At this point, Montane noted that the U.S. Congress is in the process of approving television broadcasts to Cuba, thus reinforcing the information blockade established through Radio Marti. He said that if the United States wanted to establish an exchange of television programs with Cuba, it should say so.

Zegelbone spoke again to stress that Cuban television programs were already carried by the U.S. cable system. Montane replied that there is only one station that carries them, and this did not reflect reality. Montane added that 80 U.S. films were shown this year in Cuba; while Americans saw only 2 Cuban films. Is this freedom of expression? Montane asked.

WFTU Leader Condemns Anti-Cuban TV Station

FL1311155589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Today in Prague, headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], a WFTU leader condemned the attempts by the United States to operate an anti-Cuban television station soon.

During a speech given at a meeting of Latin American and Caribbean trade union leaders, WFTU Secretary Mario Navarro said the television station is a plan to try to destabilize Cuba and make the building of socialism in that country difficult.

The regional meeting is part of a general council meeting that will begin today in Prague, capital of the CSSR, and which will be attended by 150 leaders from 104 trade union organizations. During the meetings, the preparations for the 12th WFTU congress will be discussed which will be held next year in Moscow.

Malmierca Departs Albania, Arrives in Romania

FL1311144089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca is in Bucharest on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of his Romanian colleague, Ion Stoian.

The Cuban minister arrived at the head of his country's delegation after having departed from Albania, where he met with the highest leaders of that country and signed several cooperation agreements. Just before completing his stay in the Albanian capital, Malmierca said to PRENSA LATINA that the talks with the leaders of that nation were held in a very friendly and fraternal atmosphere. He also said that the agreement of the two countries' positions on the main aspects of the international situation were expressed. Furthermore, he said that they agreed on the need for each country to continue its efforts to defend full independence and move toward progress, based on each country's efforts and resources.

Foreign Trade Minister Assesses Havana Fair

FL1411023889 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0018 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Interview with Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas by Jose Arteaga during "Exclusivo" newscast—live]

[Text] [Arteaga] In my opinion, the Seventh Havana International Fair has ended successfully. It was held at EXPOCUBA for the first time. We have invited Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas so he can give us a simple assessment of the results of the fair and its future.

[Cabrisas] First of all, we cannot give a final assessment yet. However, according to preliminary reports, we could say that this Seventh Havana International Fair has surpassed initial expectations.

Why? Because in spite of the international economic situation, of everything that is said about Cuba, our situation and so forth, there has been a reaffirmation by those who traditionally have participated in this fair, in this type of event, in this Seventh Havana International Fair. The number of participants greatly surpassed—there was a large number of countries and firms—the levels reached in previous years. This is not the only thing. I have had the opportunity to talk with representatives of various firms, businessmen, participants. In all cases, I have heard favorable opinions. They concern not only the quantitative results in terms of trade operations signed or about to be signed, but also the positive assessment of the participation of Cuban enterprises and the significant support the Cuban people have given through their attendance at this event. This is from the qualitative point of view.

From the quantitative point of view, we believe it has been a very concrete chance for trade operations to be completed. Until a while ago, they amounted to over 140 million pesos. It has to be noted that talks are still under way. They are expected to be completed by the end of the evening and on Monday and Tuesday. Some delegations are leaving on Monday, others on Tuesday or Wednesday. We believe the contracts will surpass the 140 million pesos I already mentioned.

I believe there is another important aspect that needs to be noted. It is not only related to the signing of the contracts I referred to. At this time, we were able to sign two government trade protocols with the Bulgarian and Romanian Governments. Their trade exchange for 1990 will reach or surpass 600 million pesos.

[Artega] Thank you very much, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, for your remarks for Rebelde's "Exclusivo," an extra special type of newscast.

Soviet Ship Arrives With Combatants From Angola

FL1311135089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpt] After a 19-day journey from the People's Republic of Angola, the Soviet ship Ivan Franko has arrived at the (Hifon) pier in Havana Bay. The ship brought home 720 internationalist combatants who have fulfilled their mission in that brother country. Hundreds of people gave them a warm welcome at the Havana pier.

[Begin recording of Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, identified by caption] On behalf of the party, government, people, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Army General Raul Castro, and our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel, I express to you our gratitude for the heroic and [word indistinct], but historic mission fulfilled alongside the Angolan people. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Venezuelan Hails Restored Havana-Caracas Flights

PA1311152389 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] On 2 November General Ramon Mendoza Ibarra, president of Venezuela's VIASA airlines, along with over 70 other Venezuelan officials, inaugurated VIASA's flight service with Havana.

This particular flight and the 11 October flight of Venezuelan Aeropostal airlines restore regular service between Caracas and the Cuban capital with four weekly departures.

Upon arrival at the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana, Mendoza expressed his satisfaction with the establishment of this new route, which will allow greater tourist contacts between Europe and Cuba and will restore bilateral ties in air transportation.

Television Program Focuses on Alcoholism

FL1411041089

[Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde in Spanish at 0200 GMT on 14 November devotes the 41-minute live program "Agenda Abierta" to alcoholism. The program is hosted by Lucia Gonzalez who, in her opening remarks, notes that although the level of alcoholism "is not alarming" in Cuba, it is better to take preventive measures. She immediately introduces her guests: four doctors—Guillermo Barrientos, Jose Pico, Jorge Gonzalez, and Eduardo Fraguela— and Nelson de la Rosa, an official of the Ministry of Domestic Trade. She also invites all listeners to call in questions to telephone numbers that are flashed on the screen.

After giving a brief history of alcoholism, the hostess asks her guests to focus on the various aspects of alcoholism, primarily its negative effects on human health, why people drink, which groups of people are more prone to becoming alcoholics, production of alcoholic beverages in Cuba and so forth.

A 5-minute clip shows Cuban citizens answering questions about alcoholism; why they drink and how drinking affects their lives.

Although the camera shows four receptionists receiving calls from the audience, the hostess conveys only two questions from the public to her guests.

At 0241 GMT, Gonzalez announces that they have run out of time and that another program would be necessary to continue to discuss other topics concerning alcoholism.

Haiti

Further Developments in Arrest Protests

RDC's Volel Reports Beatings

FL0911153389 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1730 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The leader of the Christian Democratic Assembly, RDC, Eddy Volel, declares that he has caught General Herard Abraham [interim armed forces commander in chief] (?in the act). How is it that abuse of people continues, when Gen Abraham has just issued a communique saying the military do not have the right to abuse people when they arrest them? asks Volel.

[Begin recording] [Volel] [passage omitted] Today, despite this communique, the Army went down to Drouillard, Cite Soleil, Leogane, and Carrefour Dufort armed with Galils and machine guns and wearing metal helmets. They beat people, subdued people, broke people's arms and tied people together by their shirttails and are beating them!

After this communique was issued, we ask if Major General Abraham's words count in the Army? Is it only the words of Prosper Avril, along with his Praetorian Guard, that matter? Or was Gen Abraham lying?

[Reporter] Mr Volel, have you verified what you are saying here?

[Volel] RDC members saw them beating the people. They were there while the people were being beaten in Cite Soleil and being tied together by their shirttails. Three RDC members came to report this to me. They said they saw it with their own eyes and came all upset to tell me. They said they tied the people together by their shirttails, hit them with billy clubs, and broke people's arms. They said some people were arrested and carted away. Someone said these people were arrested by National Palace soldiers.

We are asking if the palace soldiers respect the words of Gen Abraham!

Police Source Denies Death Rumors

FL0911190089 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer Ketly] There have been persistent rumors since the beginning of the week, ever since the men's lawyers and families were not allowed to see them, that one of the arrested men [Mesyeux, Paul, and Marineau] is dead. The families of the arrested men are very worried.

[Reporter Rothschild] Yes. The family of Evans Paul, alias K. Plim, has been very worried since yesterday because of rumors claiming that Paul died in the National Penitentiary. [passage omitted]

In any case, according to an authorized Port-au-Prince police source, the rumors about the death of Evans Paul are completely false. This source also told us that the three prisoners—Paul, Auguste, and Marineau—are receiving normal medical care from the National Penitentiary doctors.

2d Day of Strike Described

FL0911190189 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpt] In Port-au-Prince, the 2d day of the general strike to demand the release of the three militants arrested last week is not being followed as much it was yesterday. There are more taptaps [public transportation vehicles] and taxis in the streets today. There are also more people in the streets than yesterday, but stores and schools remained closed.

Furthermore, burning barricades were reported in the vicinity of Cite Soleil, but firemen put these fires out. [passage omitted]

Democratic Bloc Urges Change

FL1111120589 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1730 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The Democratic Bloc has issued a press release. The bloc says it is still asking if the sector that believed in engaging in dialogue with the government still feels that way.

If these men now acknowledge their mistake, the bloc asks that they get together with everyone so that dictatorship is not allowed to gain a foothold in Haiti again. The Bloc salutes the manner in which the 48-hour strike was respected, and asks the entire country to remain mobilized and await further watchwords, saying that they have sworn not to fall into another dictatorship in Haiti. [passage omitted]

We will not take this slap in the face, says the Democratic Bloc, which adds that the time for change has come at last. The Bloc says the country really must be liberated. One way or another, this government must step down and allow democracy to blossom in Haiti, the Democratic Bloc says.

Palace Soldiers Accused of Beatings

FL1111132189 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Evans Paul, Etienne Marineau, and Jean Auguste Mesyeux, three members of the opposition arrested by the police on 1 November, appeared before an examining magistrate yesterday morning at the Law Courts in Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted] They all appeared very weak. Former Sergeant Etienne Marineau was in the worst shape. He could not sit or stand. [passage omitted]

Evans Paul told the press that they had been beaten by at least 40 Presidential Guard soldiers.

The examining magistrate saw the men one after another, behind closed doors. Then the three militants left the Law Courts to be returned to the National Palace. This gave rise to a spontaneous demonstration by a few hundred sympathizers who had come to express support for the men.

The demonstration began at the Law Courts, passed in front of the National Penitentiary, and ended up on Grande Rue. The young demonstrators, who were marching without incident, were chanting antigovernment slogans. [recorded chants of "Freedom," "A people's government," "Down with the Macoute army," "Down with the Macoute Avril"]

It is rumored that the military arrested at least two demonstrators at the corner of Grande Rue and Rue Champs de Mars, where the demonstrators had begun piling up tires to erect a barricade. After a few minutes cars could not get through the intersection, causing a slight traffic jam. [passage omitted]

MDN Discusses Effect of Strikes

FL1111133489 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1730 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Hubert de Ronceray's party, the Mobilization for National Development [MDN], says it notes that the 48-hour strike unleashed by the National Assemblage on 7 and 8 November was fully adhered to all over Haiti and by all Haitians in New York, in the United States—as well as in Canada. [passage omitted]

When a government is told twice in a period of 40 days that it is not wanted by its people, this means this government will no longer lead that people. [passage omitted]

The MDN says to all Haitians that the battle is not yet over, and to wait for the march on 29 November, if nothing has been settled by then.

Gonaives Demonstration Postponed

FL1111140889 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1730 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] In Gonaives, all the schools remained closed today. Also, the demonstration that was scheduled for 9 November has been postponed until 13 November, according to our correspondent in Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite, Milceus Gaspard.

[Gaspard] The schools in Gonaives remained closed today, 9 November. Soldiers armed with lethal weapons provided security. Nevertheless, teachers and students did not show up after the 2-day strike—which was adhered to in Gonaives to request the release of three staunch patriots imprisoned for no reason at all.

The demonstrators from the low-income neighborhoods of Gonaives did not take to the streets today, as was scheduled. In a press release, Raboteau, (Jubile Blanc), Lot Bo Kanal, and (Decao) have rescheduled the 9 November demonstration for Monday, 13 November, at 1000. They ask students to stay home; and (?street vendors), the unemployed, and drivers to remain mobilized and rise up against the military government and Major Clerjeune, who is trying to frame staunch militants with crooked charges. [passage omitted]

Drug Cartel Tied to Panamanian Envoy's Expulsion

FL1311225089 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The military government has declared the Panamanian ambassador to Haiti persona non grata. The Panamanian ambassador, who was at the Law Courts last Thursday [9 November] to support Paul, Mesyeux, and Marineau, was accused by the government daily L'UNION of giving the terrorists moral support. The paper sees this as a desire to put Haiti under the thumb of the Medellin Cartel.

[Reporter Clarens] [passage omitted] As surpising as this may appear at first glance, this decision was, in hindsight, predictable. On 3 November, Panama's national day, the Haitian Government sent no official message to Vargas Santos. General Prosper Avril's government did not take kindly to the fact that Haitian opposition people's organizations publicly supported General Noriega.

Also, in a recent news conference in Port-au-Prince, Ambassador Vargas castigated American authorities, which probably put the Haitian Government in a very uncomfortable situation vis-a-vis the U.S. authorities.

Then, on 9 November, Vargas Santos was the only diplomat who dared to publically express his moral support for three arrested men the government accuses of plotting against national security. [passage omitted]

This decision was predictable. It was wished for by the government paper L'UNION. In the last two editions of this daily, Joseph J. Bataille discussed this issue. In an editorial, "The Panamanian Ambassador in the Haitian Labyrinth," the editorialist wondered if we were on the eve of a diplomatic confrontation between Panama and the Republic of Haiti. [passage omitted]

It should also be noticed that diplomatic relations between Panama and Haiti were once very cordial, especially back in the time of General Henri Namphy. [passage omitted]

Jamaica

Energy Minister Off to Nigeria, Norway, USSR

FL1011222589 Bridgetown CANA in English 1957 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 10, CANA—Jamaica's minister of mining and energy, Hugh Small, left Friday for Nigeria, Norway and the Soviet Union for oil and bauxite talks with government officials.

In Lagos, he will discuss with the government the renewal of an oil agreement by which Lagos supplies Jamaica with the equivalent of some 15,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The agreement, negotiated by the Michael Manley government in 1978, allows Jamaica to buy oil from Nigeria at a discounted price. The crude is then traded on the spot market through a third party as a means of earning foreign exchange.

From Nigeria, the minister will travel to Norway to meet with officials of Norsk Hydro, the Norwegian company which has a 25 percent shareholding in Alumina Partners of Jamaica (Alpart). The talks will focus on a proposal for expanding the plant from a capacity of one million tonnes per year to 1.3 million tonnes.

Small will then move on to the Soviet Union to continue discussions on a bilateral bauxite supply contract which expires next year. Under the current agreement, negotiated in 1981, the government-owned Bauxite Alumina Trading Company (Batco) supplies some 850,000 tonnes of bauxite to the Soviet Union. In return, the USSR supplies 25 percent of the purchase price in motor vehicles, namely Lada cars and station wagons and Niva jeeps. The minister is also expected to explore other trading opportunities in the alumina industry.

Montserrat

Constitutional Change Sought by Britain

FL0911235589 Bridgetown CANA in English 2220 GMT 9 Nov 89

[By Joe Dominique]

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, Nov 9, CANA—Britain intends whittling away some of the powers of the Montserrat Government with proposals to change the Caribbean colony's Constitution, Chief Minister John Osborne said on Thursday.

While the proposed changes would transfer banking from the Finance Ministry to the governor, even as Scotland Yard probes the offshore sector, an infuriated Osborne told CANA there was a deeper motive by Britain to "recolonize" the 39 square mile northern Caribbean island of 12,000.

"I am disgusted by what is being proposed for this country, the British Government obviously wants to recolonize Montserrat," said Osborne.

He added: "I hope everyone will rally around to stop this thing going through." Osborne said the proposal handed to his government by visiting British parliamentary under secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Timothy Sainsbury, this week, would ensure that the governor had powers over the courts. "He will also be able to make laws handed down by the British Government," Osborne said. "I will be informing my OECS (Organization of Eastern Caribbean States) colleagues about these disgusting proposals and if necessary, I will take this all the way to the United Nations and the European Court of Justice," he added.

Governor Turner, who left here on Thursday for a meeting of British diplomats and governors in Barbados, confirmed that the proposal had been handed to the Osborne administration. "Certain recommendations have been made to the chief minister for his consideration and we are awaiting a reply," he told CANA.

But Osborne said the British Government proposals "are not recommendations and seem to be part of a policy decision which Governor Turner intends to implement without discussions with us." Osborne said the British proposals will be handed over to the legal department of the University of the West Indies for advice.

The offshore banking industry in Montserrat has been under investigations by the Scotland Yard and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) of the United States. A number of Americans and a former attorney general in Montserrat have been charged so far. Last month, Sainsbury said a report on the investigations would be presented to the British Government and discussed with the Montserrat Government.

Intent To 'Recolonize' Island Denied

FL1011233589 Bridgetown CANA in English 2253 GMT 10 Nov 89

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 10, CANA—Britain on Friday rejected suggestions that it was seeking to recolonise Montserrat by whittling away some of the powers of the government with proposals to change the Caribbean colony's Constitution.

British parliamentary undersecretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Timothy Sainsbury, told CANA the proposals for constitutional amendments had come out of a recognition of serious problems with the regulation of off-shore banking in Montserrat.

"We have had a report prepared by experts on this matter, and I was able to hand him a copy of the report, and we agreed that there needed to be an improvement to the regulatory system... if there had to be confidence in the operations of any off-shore banking system," Sainsbury said.

The Montserrat chief minister, John Osborne, told reporters in Plymouth Thursday that there is a deeper motive by Britain to transfer administrative responsibility for banking from the finance ministry to the governor. "...The British Government obviously wants to recolonise Montserrat," an infuriated Osborne declared.

But the British minister said there had been agreement on the issue. He said he had informed the chief minister that the proposal "was part of the external relations (of Montserrat for which Britain retains responsibility) and it is very important we have a sound regulatory system for the financial system. I, therefore, proposed that we should place responsibility for that regulatory system under the financial secretary reporting to the governor. "Since this would be an amendment...to the Constitution...not affecting the powers of the chief minister (and) the Executive Council, I suggested we should at the same time look to see whether we could revise the Constitution in other useful ways."

Britain's Scotland Yard had been spearheading investigations into the off-shore banking industry in Montserrat, but Sainsbury gave no indication whether the report had been prepared by the British detectives. Sainsbury said the off-shore banking sector is something the drafters of the Montserrat Constitution did not envisage. He said he had discussed with Osborne ways of improving the existing Constitution, including providing for the governor to delegate any of his responsibilities to the "chief minister and the Executive Council...and I have asked him to let me have his comments and those of the Executive Council as soon as possible".

Sainsbury said the proposal handed to the Montserrat Government is one of many "recommendations" coming out of the report prepared by the experts. Sainsbury said he does not view the proposals made to Osborne as being "earth shattering," indicating that other British dependencies in the region had similar clauses inserted into their Constitution.

The visiting British minister would not be drawn into suggestions that Montserrat may refuse to accept the proposal saying "We have agreed between us that there was an urgent need to re-assure the investor...to restore confidence in the financial services sector, and to do that we needed to improve the regulatory framework."

Osborne has indicated that the proposals will be submitted to the legal department of the University of the West Indies for advice.

Colombia Asked To Intervene in Kidnapping

FL1111041589 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0307 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican Government has asked Colombia to intervene in protecting and facilitating the release of the Mexican citizen Juan Carlos Mir, kidnapped on 7 November by a Colombian guerrilla group.

The Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat (SRE) stated that the request was made through the Mexican Embassy in Colombia. It added that it received confirmation yesterday of Mir's kidnapping. Mir works for the Mexican consortium Associated Construction Engineers, ICA.

The SRE noted that it gave instructions to the Mexican diplomatic office in Colombia to intercede in this case. The guerrilla group called the Army of National Liberation (ELN) claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

* 'Letter of Intent' Details Electoral Reform

90EM0028A Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 21 Oct 89 pp 1, 12

[Report by Ricardo Aleman Aleman]

[Text] During the next regular session of the Chamber of Deputies, which is scheduled to begin on 2 November, the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] and PAN [National Action Party] delegations plan to submit an electoral-regulations bill so that the constitutional amendments that Congress has passed can take effect for 1991.

The above is part of the agreement that the delegations of the two main political forces have reached; they and the administration already have a letter of intent that in effect contains the regulations for the aforementioned law.

The document, which is reproduced below, spells out the makeup of the governing bodies of elections, the penalties that will be considered for those parties that defy the will of the people, and the new rules for election contests.

The letter of intent, approved by Interior Secretary Fernando Gutierrez Barrios, reads:

Political Reform Foundations and Fundamental Criteria That Must Be Respected in the Electoral Law

The interested parties pledge to regulate election matters with absolute fidelity to the principles of legality, certainty, objective impartiality, and professionalism that are included in the constitutional reform.

It is stated nonrestrictively that:

1. Electoral Bodies

1.1. Higher Governing Body

The magistrate council members who are approved by a two-thirds vote of the Chamber of Deputies from among the names on the lists submitted by the Executive Branch shall meet the requirements set forth in the proposal to modify the constitution. Moreover, they shall be required not to hold or to have held any national, state, or municipal leadership post in any party; not to hold or have held any popularly elected office; and not to have filled, for 5 years before their appointment, any job or position in federal, state, or municipal government, or any position, assignment, or commission (except of an educational nature) in any decentralized body or company in which the State has a share.

The magistrates may not be elected nor may they hold, as long as they serve on the Higher Governing Body, any official position in federal, state, or municipal government, nor any jobs, posts, or commissions in the decentralized bodies or in companies in which the State has a controlling interest. In addition, they shall not be subject to removal from office but shall retire at age 65 or when they affiliate with any political party or group.

Before the Chamber of Deputies proceeds to approve them, a time period shall be established for the congressional groups to investigate whether the citizens nominated by the Executive Branch meet the established requirements to serve as magistrate council members. If an investigation reveals that any of the requirements is not met, the president of the Republic shall be asked to nominate another individual, who shall likewise be subject to investigation. Once it has been verified that the nominees meet the legal requirements, the Chamber of Deputies shall vote to approve or reject them, for which a two-thirds vote shall be required.

1.2. The body shall also consist of representatives of the parties, in accordance with the following criteria:

a) One representative of each political party that in the immediately prior election obtained at least 1.5 percent and up to 10 percent of the national votes cast for deputies.
b) An additional representative for the parties that obtained more than 10 and up to 20 percent of the vote.
c) Another representative for each political party that obtained more than 20 and up to 30 percent of the vote in question; and
d) Another representative for each political party that achieved more than 30 percent of the aforementioned vote.

1.3. The Higher Governing Body shall be chaired by the Interior secretary, who shall be entitled to speak but not to vote and shall have a veto right, which can be appealed to the Federal Electoral Tribunal. The council members and the representatives of the parties shall be voting members.

1.4. During election processes the sessions of the Higher Governing Body shall be broadcast on television nationwide.

1.5. Local and district electoral bodies shall be made up of representatives of the political parties, in accordance with the criteria set forth in paragraph 1.2., and of five

magistrate council members who meet requirements similar to those demanded of federal magistrate council members and who shall be voted in after nomination by the political parties. The chairman and secretary of these bodies shall be elected from among the five council members who belong to them.

1.6. The polling-place committees shall consist of citizens who reside in the corresponding electoral district and shall be appointed as follows:

a) The chairmen, by the parties, with the approval of the respective district electoral committee; they shall be citizens who are not and have not been members of any party.

Each party shall nominate polling-place committee chairmen (a regular one and an alternate) in an equitable manner, that is to say, in a number equal to the quotient of the total number of polling places divided by the number of parties. Lots shall be drawn to determine for what polling places each party shall nominate chairmen. If a party fails to make nominations, they shall be distributed equitably among those that have made them. In both instances there shall be a deadline by which the other political parties must acknowledge and, if appropriate, challenge the nominations made by the others if they do not meet the legal requirements.

b) The polling-place secretaries and vote-tellers shall be appointed by ballot from among the nominees proposed by the political parties. Before a vote is taken, there shall be a time period to determine whether the nominees meet the requirements.

Unless the other political parties have not put forth nominees, the polling-place committees shall not consist of more than three members, either regular or alternate, who are nominated by a single political party.

If, for any reason, between the date of his appointment and the day prior to the election any member of the polling-place committee becomes permanently unavailable or excuses himself with cause, it shall be the strict responsibility of the chairman of the District Electoral Committee to make the corresponding substitution, of which he shall inform the body at its next meeting.

An oath of office shall be administered to the members of the polling-place committee.

2. Assembly of Representatives

The Assembly of Representatives of the Federal District shall be constituted in accordance with the same criteria that have been set forth for the Chamber of Deputies, when applicable. Otherwise, the most analogous criteria shall be sought, under the same guiding principles that the constitution provides in the case of elections.

The law provides that all sessions of electoral bodies are to be held in places to which citizens, representatives of the parties and of the mass media, and, when appropriate, notaries public, at the request of an interested party, have access. The electoral authorities shall provide the mass media with every facility for the performance of their work.

The Federal Electoral Tribunal shall have the legal grounds and appropriate mechanisms to obtain access to all of the electoral documentation that it may require to settle the cases that are brought before it. The law shall provide for the corresponding measures.

The means by which citizens, political parties, and candidates can challenge acts and resolutions of the electoral authorities shall be clear, simple, and expeditious so that resolutions can be issued in such a way that the appropriate redress and rectification are possible. Acts that frustrate the law must be nullified.

The law shall clearly define the rights of political parties and citizens to access to the mass media and shall broaden the free use of them.

The interested parties shall undertake to bring the electoral laws of the states and their respective constitutions in line with the improvements in the General Constitution and in the Federal Electoral Code.

The political reform makes changes in the constitution, the Electoral Law, and political practice. Modification of the constitution shall be of no use unless a suitable law and practices that respect the law unwaveringly are secured.

The constitutional reform that is still being processed today covers only the items on which there has been agreement. Others are pending in the effort to make further gains. Under no circumstances do potential reforms give any congressional group carte blanche to put or not put whatever it chooses to in the law. The understanding is that the commitment to embody the intentions of the constitution in the regulations is the basic requirement for the success of these efforts. The draft Electoral Code submitted on 3 May 1989 shall be taken into consideration.

The basic guidelines in this document shall be applied in the joint work that the interested parties are obliged to undertake towards the regulatory law that the 54th Legislature shall pass.

Mexico City, Federal District, 14 October 1989

Costa Rica

Nicaraguan Economy Minister Views U.S. Relations

PA1111202489 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Nicaraguan Economy Minister Luis Carrion said today in San Jose that the economic embargo enforced in 1985 by the United States on Nicaragua will be "the last card it uses to exert pressure," even after the February 1990 elections in that Central American country.

Carrion, one of the nine commanders of the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], is visiting Costa Rica to learn about the country's economic experiences and to try to attract investors to Nicaragua, as he explained during a news conference.

The Sandinist commander said that although the lifting of the U.S. economic embargo is expected, Washington will not lift it "immediately after the elections", because it is still going to use this as its "last card to exert pressure."

Nicaragua has filed a lawsuit against the United States in the International Court of Justice for adopting this measure, and it has demanded compensation of approximately $15 million.

"Relations between the United States and Nicaragua seem to be returning to normalcy, based on mutual respect," Carrion indicated, adding that the Sandinists hope that "the war policy will not be renewed."

Luis Carrion will meet today with 36 Nicaraguan businessmen who live and have businesses in Costa Rica to explain the possibilities of investing in Nicaragua.

The economy minister pointed out that his country is "interested in learning how Costa Rica has developed its economic strategy and structural adjustment program, but it does not want to copy it, because our situations differ," he explained.

He also announced that Nicaragua will soon send a mission to Costa Rica to learn in detail the steps taken by the Costa Ricans to recover their economy.

One of the advantages which Nicaragua has to offer for investments is cheap labor, he explained.

Carrion also said that he and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias discussed the future of the Central American peace plan and "my government's position in the UN meeting to be held with the contras."

He predicted that if no agreement is reached with the anti-Sandinists "the electoral process will suffer, but we guaranteed to all the political parties that the elections will be held."

Madrigal on OAS Talks, Human Rights in Panama

PA0911201489 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal has said that the Panamanian situation is worrisome and that it will be analyzed at the OAS meeting again.

Madrigal said clearly that Costa Rica has censured the Panamanian Government at the OAS because respect for human rights is not to be haggled over by any government. Human rights are so important that an organization such as the OAS is concerned over their protection. This is Madrigal:

[Begin recording] The case of Panama will be discussed at the OAS again. The OAS has been considering the situation in this country. A commission has tried to find formulas of understanding there. In addition, the OAS has released two or three resolutions saying this is a worrisome case that the organization must pay attention to. Costa Rica will again present the stance it announced previously. Respect for human rights is not something a government can dismiss by saying their defense and protection by an international organization, such as the OAS, involves meddling in domestic affairs of another country. I have insisted that human rights be incorporated into international law. The pope and noted law writers underlined recently that the protection of these rights is of international importance. In addition, political rights are included in human rights. One of the OAS Charter's fundamental principles is respect for the expression of the peoples' self-determination. Consequently, this principle must be respected. The Panamanian people must be given an opportunity to express their will. The free expression of a people's self-determination cannot be equivalent to the free expression of the will of a dictator or a government. We still maintain the same stance as before. We think this is the most important subject on the OAS agenda. [end recording]

He also said the American community must make efforts so the Panamanian people can overcome their political crisis and set a course for democracy, just as most of the Latin American peoples are doing. Madrigal also said Costa Rica is considering the possibility of introducing a resolution on Panama, but this will be decided at the OAS meeting in Washington.

Comments on Cuba's OAS Readmission

PA1011004989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2336 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal said shortly before leaving for the United States that Cuba's readmission into the OAS must be contingent upon a "democratic relaxation in its system."

Madrigal flew to Miami to attend a meeting of the Central American foreign ministers that begins

tomorrow. He will later attend the OAS General Assembly meeting in Washington scheduled to begin on Monday, 13 November.

The foreign minister said the OAS "must review any change in Cuba," and that the hemispheric group "can no longer say that a government labeled as totalitarian must be removed from the inter-American system."

Cuba was expelled from the OAS in 1962 at the request of the United States after the Fidel Castro regime, which toppled Fulgencio Batista in an armed revolution, declared itself an ally of the Soviet Union. Madrigal said he agreed with the criticism levelled at the OAS for drawing away from its principles, referring to the presence in the group of other countries that at some time or other were ruled by civilian or military dictatorships of different ideologies.

However, he felt the OAS must demand that any country wanting to join "must respect human rights and hold free elections." "We must not repeat past mistakes," he stressed, predicting that as of 1990 all the peoples of South America will be ruled by freely elected democracies. At present, the trend in Latin America is to readmit Cuba into the OAS, as its Secretary General Joao Baena Soares recently admitted.

On another matter, the official said the topic of Nicaragua will not receive special attention at the upcoming OAS meeting because efforts on this are centered at the United Nations. He explained there are "new possibilities the cease-fire between the Sandinists and the contras will be reached," thanks to the proposal submitted by the Nicaraguan Government.

Agreement To Promote Exports Signed With Japan

PA1111002989 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Japan and Costa Rica have signed an agreement at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, formalizing the establishment of JETRO [expansion unknown], a nonprofit organization that is to efficiently carry out activities linked to the promotion of Japanese foreign trade. JETRO's main duties in San Jose will be the promotion of Costa Rican exports to Japan, including the exchange of investments and technology, and the gathering of economic information about Costa Rica to keep Japan informed of our situation. The Japanese Government will supervise the organization's budget and work programs.

El Salvador

More on Fighting Between Army, FMLN Guerrillas

Rebel Radio on Battles

PA1311133189 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1216 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Attention, attention: At 0614 [1214 GMT] fighting continued in San Salvador. The report states that fighting is going on in Guatemala neighborhood, Cuscatancingo, and near the (Don Rua) church. We repeat: Fighting between Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] forces and Army soldiers is reported in downtown San Salvador near the (Don Rua) church.

Meanwhile, and as a result of the decree issued by the FMLN General Command, the city has been totally paralyzed this morning. The FMLN ordered a transportation stoppage as of 0000 [0600 GMT] on 13 November. The stoppage covers the whole country. The early reports received from San Salvador state that the fighting continues and that the transportation stoppage has been 100 percent effective. We repeat: The disinformation campaign the high command launched through its fascist muzzled network in an attempt to confuse the people has failed. The high command told the people that there would be no transportation stoppage, that there would be traffic on the streets. Last night, during our 2000 cast, we said that the Armed Forces call to the transportation sector to disregard the stoppage was an irresponsible move because this would have caused civilian victims. The psychological warfare campaign launched by the high command has failed, and the transportation stoppage has been 100 percent effective.

A report from San Miguel states that the fighting continues in that city. It is now 0616. The report your Radio Venceremos has received states that the fighting in San Miguel and San Salvador continues at 0616. We are waiting for reports from Usulutan and Santa Ana where fighting has also been reported.

Attention Zacatecoluca and San Vicente: We are waiting for reports from those areas. Attention Chalatenango and all departmental capital cities: Report immediately to us so that we can report to the people on what is going on in those cities.

Likewise, the FMLN calls on all our people to collaborate with our guerrilla forces in San Salvador and the departmental capital cities where [words indistinct]. Radio Venceremos calls on the people to help our comrades by giving them food and information regarding enemy movement. You must organize in every neighborhood and on every street. Organization at this moment is essential. Surveillance committees must be created in every neighborhood and on every street. You must also form committees that will be responsible for getting food for the children and old people, for the people in general. We have learned that food is running out in several areas of San Salvador. Therefore, we call on the people to take the food from where there is food. There is food. What we do not have is justice. The [word indistinct] warehouses, the oligarch's warehouses, are full of food. Our people must not go hungry.

It is now 0618. Radio Venceremos has learned that fighting continues in several areas in northern San Salvador, despite the searches and arrests by the Armed Forces throughout the night. The repressive attitude of the Armed Forces was useless last night. What prevailed

was the firmness of our people and their support for our fighters in the various neighborhoods.

We repeat: Fighting is reported near the (Don Rua) church. Fighting is also reported in Guatemala neighborhood, Ciudad Delgado, and Zacamil. There is fighting in the northern and southern sectors of the city. We have also learned that there is fighting in San Martin and the Mejicanos area. Our comrades have been fighting for the past 30 hours in San Salvador and the departmental capital cities.

The last reports received yesterday stated that the 6th Infantry Brigade in Usulutan remained under siege and that heavy fighting was being reported in San Miguel where many rifles have been seized from the 3rd Infantry Brigade, the National Guard, and the police. We also reported on the fighting in Santa Ana.

Attention: The following is the report from the eastern area of the country, a report on the situation on the Pan-American and coastal highways in the eastern area. The report states that the transportation stoppage on the Pan-American and coastal highways has been 100 percent effective. Traffic through El Amatillo border post has stopped, and the road to El Amatillo border post is deserted. Yesterday our general command ordered the borders closed because of the transportation stoppage. The report from the eastern area also adds that the military route is deserted. Only some Army units and FMLN patrols are using the military route. The report also adds that the Metapan-Santa Ana route is totally deserted.

We have just received a report stating that the Northern Trunk Road is also deserted, that the transportation stoppage on the road is 100 percent effective. We have also learned that the transportation stoppage on the road between Santa Tecla and La Libertad port is 100 percent effective. The reports we have received from around the country state that the transportation stoppage has been 100 percent effective. We repeat: The transportation stoppage throughout the country has been 100 percent effective. This is proof of the FMLN's strength. [Words indistinct] their network trying to confuse the people and asking them to disregard the transportation stoppage.

[Words indistinct] Central American brothers who are listening to us must already be aware of the genocidal attitude of the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces have been shelling and strafing areas inside San Salvador. With its artillery fire the Armed Forces is causing serious damage, especially in the area around the University of El Salvador. The Armed Forces has also strafed Zacamil neighborhood and other areas where people have been hurt and serious damage caused. This reminds us of the last days of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Fighting has continued in San Miguel. Forces from the 3d Infantry Brigade have been dislodged from the Urbina bridge, and they suffered many casualties there.

In addition, as we have already reported, a helicopter was hit at the 15 September housing development. It was shot down by our antiaircraft fire at the 15 September housing development in San Miguel and fell on the Pan-American Highway. Later, another helicopter was damaged in San Miguel, where helicopter pilots do not want to land because they are afraid of our antiaircraft fire.

According to reports, National Police positions in Nueva Concepcion, Chalatenango Department, have been attacked. At 0645, fighting continues. The mess hall, the ammunition warehouse, and the training field have been affected. The garrison of the National Police has suffered considerable damage.

Further fighting was reported at 0646 in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department. Our comrades in Zacatecoluca report that the fighting is heavy. We urge the people to organize to obtain water and food. We urge the people to organize and join the ranks of the revolutionary army.

Reports are that there is fighting at this moment in the Montserrat District, near Cuscatlan Stadium in San Salvador. The capital has no power, and water is becoming scarce.

Regarding electrical power, the situation is the same throughout the nation's territory. In a nutshell, the high command has completely lost control of the situation. There is no electricity in most of El Salvador's territory, and there is no transportation because it is 100 percent paralyzed. Fighting is taking place in department capitals at this moment, while the guerrillas have been fighting in the capital for 30 consecutive hours. However, there is one important factor now. Our comrades' command echelons, who are communicating with us from the capital's districts, are telling us that youths are massively joining the fortification work—digging ditches, carrying food and ammunition, and handling light artillery pieces and machineguns; in other words, all that is necessary to fight inside the cities and in the suburbs. Their incorporation in all cities is a very important factor.

For this reason, we call on young people in all departmental capitals to look for our forces, to look for our comrades, to organize in each district and housing development the brigades that will be in charge of the food supply, to dig more ditches, to build antiaircraft shelters, and to supply information, which is absolutely important at this moment. We must organize the information network. We must have vigilance in every corner in every district and neighborhood.

We have been told that early today the Armed Forces carried out a number of searches and arrests in the capital. Well, we call on the population to organize against the searches and arrests. Be vigilant. Do not let them take away anybody. Arm yourselves—take out your pistols, make Molotov cocktails with bottles and gasoline—in other words, defend yourselves.

At 0704, it was reported to us from San Salvador that fighting is taking place in El Carmen against the National

Police. A new place has been added to those in which military activity is taking place.

Meanwhile, other reports indicate that FMLN snipers are harassing the Army's movements in various places in the capital. The report says that our snipers posted in the tallest buildings are effectively keeping the Army patrols and movements at bay. The Army is beginning to have trouble evacuating its wounded, because in the capital episodes are now taking place which had been only seen in Morazan before; that is, helicopters flying in to pick up the wounded, as they did in the valleys and the plains. This is happening now in the capital because the Army troops cannot advance into certain areas to pick up their dead and wounded, who are very, very numerous. The helicopters now have to land in soccer fields and in other places to evacuate the wounded. Such is the situation in San Salvador. As we have already reported, fighting continues in various places in the capital, where there are FMLN-controlled areas.

FMLN Says Fighting Spreads

PA1311141289 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1338 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] We have just learned that heavy fighting is taking place in El Carmen Hill, Ayutuxtepeque. We have learned that the Army has already suffered four casualties. The 1st Infantry Brigade, which has been trying to advance to the area from where it was dislodged by our forces yesterday, has already suffered four casualties.

Yesterday we reported that the 1st Infantry Brigade had been forced to withdraw from El Carmen Hill. The soldiers actually ran down the hill yesterday. Now, at 0739 [1339 GMT], we are hearing that FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] forces are successfully fighting the Army on El Carmen Hill, Ayutuxtepeque, northern San Salvador, and that the Army has already suffered four casualties.

Medical School Reportedly Bombed

PA1311144689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1331 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—According to civilian eyewitnesses, Salvadoran Army troops bombed the university's School of Medicine.

The same sources reported that soldiers of the 1st Infantry Brigade captured and blindfolded 10 university guards yesterday and then took them off the campus.

According to these eyewitnesses, Army troops entered the University of El Salvador using an armored vehicle and a 105-mm cannon. They said that the School of Medicine was bombed later on. However, official sources have neither confirmed nor denied this report.

The Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces have accused the University of El Salvador of being a guerrilla "sanctuary" and have said that the 1st Infantry Brigade was attacked from the campus.

In addition, these eyewitnesses said that 10 university "guards" were captured on campus, which is located near the 1st Infantry Brigade, one of the garrisons attacked by the guerrillas within the framework of the rebel offensive begun on the night of 11 November.

According to these sources, the soldiers seized propaganda material.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) began an offensive on 11 November, which has included an attack on the homes of important government officials, including that of Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani.

On the same night, the rebels also attacked the National Police Headquarters in Zacamil, one of the most populated neighborhoods in northern San Salvador, as well as military positions in a dozen residential neighborhoods located in various sectors of this capital. The fighting then spread to Santa Ana, Cabanas, La Paz, San Vicente, San Miguel, and Usulutan Departments in the country's north, central, and eastern parts of the country.

The rebel offensive has already resulted in hundreds of casualties—approximately 300 according to the Army, and 400 according to the guerrillas. This compelled the government to impose a state of siege and a curfew throughout the country.

Rebels Ambush Armored Vehicles

PA1311152189 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1432 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Attention, we have a last minute report. Radio Venceremos reports to our people on the fighting that is under way in San Salvador. We are going to give you military information from the metropolitan war front, as follows:

There has been fighting against Atlacatl Battalion armored vehicles in Cuscatancingo. At 0700, there was an extensive ambush in which six armored vehicles were destroyed. The ambush was staged against Atlacatl Battalion troops in Cuscatancingo who were on their way to reinforce enemy positions under attack in various points of the capital. Our forces used rocket launchers and small arms fire, as well as explosives, to ambush this convoy, destroying six armored vehicles.

In addition, Farabundo Marti National Liberation [FMLN] fighters attacked Belloso Battalion troops in Ayutuxtepeque. The Belloso Battalion called for air support, which it received, but this has resulted in more civilian casualties because the helicopters used have been bombing and strafing the civilian population in the Ayutuxtepeque area. The desperate air support has resulted in more civilian victims.

Meanwhile, FMLN forces began attacking enemy positions in Los Santos, Bosques del Rio, and Unicentro, in Soyapango.

It was also reported that barricades are constantly being built in the neighborhoods and residential areas of San Salvador's northern and southern sectors. These are barricades built by youths, students, workers, women, and children who have taken to the streets to help with food and information and who, with their own hands, are building barricades and answering the call of the vanguard: the FMLN.

We are receiving a report which indicates that the fighting, which had decreased in the university area, resumed at 0600 this morning.

Clashes in San Vicente, Usulutan

PA1311152789 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1507 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Attention, we are receiving a last-minute report. Attention: Fighting just broke out in San Vicente. Our guerrillas have begun an attack on the 5th Infantry Brigade garrison located in Ana Guerra neighborhood in San Vicente. At 0830 today our forces consolidated their positions in the cemetery area and Miramar neighborhood in San Vicente, located in the country's paracentral region.

Meanwhile, in Usulutan our fighters are holding their positions and fighting on the western outskirts of the city, near the hospital. The fighting began at 0600 today and has continued to this moment.

This is the report we have from Usulutan and San Vicente. We are fighting now in another important city of the country: San Vicente.

Bridge Blown Up in La Paz

PA1311160789 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1517 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] We are receiving a bulletin from Zacatecoluca. This bulletin covers actions carried out on 12 November. It is reported that at 0330 on 12 November there was an act of sabotage in Jalponga on the Comalapa-Zacatecoluca highway. A clash with the troops that were protecting the Jalponga bridge took place at 0300, after which our fighters blew up the bridge, located on the road south of Santiago Nonualco.

In addition, at 0500 on 12 November we used vehicles to erect a barricade on the Comalapa highway. At 0600, barricades were being built on the Coastal Road between the Jalponga Bridge and the San Pedro Nonualco turnoff. At 0630, there was fighting at the San Pedro Nonualco turnoff where enemy troops fled in disarray.

At 0700, new barricades were built between the San Pedro Nonualco turnoff and San Jacinto, in San Pedro Nonualco jurisdiction, La Paz Department. At 0730, other barricades were built with vehicles, sticks, and stones in San Jacinto. With all this, we completely paralyzed transportation in the entire La Paz area.

At 1130, there was fighting with DMIFA [Armed Forces Engineers' Military Detachment] troops in Santiago Nonualco, and we inflicted two casualties. In addition, we sabotaged two transformers at the San Pedro Nonualco turnoff.

More Bombings in Capital

PA1311172389 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1532 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] This is a last-minute report from the capital. Attention, our people, and also other fraternal peoples who are listening to us in several parts of the world, especially in Latin America. Attention: Air Force helicopters are now bombing and firing rockets at various parts of the capital.

A helicopter is bombing a stretch of the Northern Trunk Highway near Ciudad Delgado, and there are civilian casualties as a result of this criminal action by the Army and Air Force. At 0933 today a helicopter bombed heavily populated areas in Ciudad Delgado.

At 0900, more than 30 minutes ago, a C-47 plane fitted with .50-caliber machine guns strafed downtown Mejicanos. Meanwhile, an A-37 plane, which is a fighter-bomber plane known as Dragonfly, fitted with rocket launchers and 7.62-mm machine guns and capable of dropping bombs of 200, 500, and even 750 pounds, along with a push-pull plane, also fitted with rockets, bombed the area near the Mariona Jail to the north of the capital.

We are broadcasting these criminal actions of the fascist regime headed by Alfredo Cristiani and Roberto D'Aubuisson in the capital. These bombings are unprecedented in San Salvador. In previous years, we have deplored bombings in rural areas. The aerial death squad, headed by the genocidal Juan Rafael Bustillos since the war began, has caused hundreds of deaths, including mutilations and injuries.

Now, before the very eyes of the international press and diplomats accredited in San Salvador, and a million inhabitants in the capital, the Air Force is bombing poor neighborhoods in the capital. We are told that a helicopter has been bombing the Northern Trunk Highway in Ciudad Delgado. These helicopters fitted with rockets are known as UH-1H. They have been modified and are fitted with 7.62-mm machine guns and surface-to-air missiles. This U.S.-made helicopter has been dropping rockets on the Northern Trunk Highway in Ciudad Delgado.

In sum, a C-47 plane machine-gunned downtown Mejicanos, and an A-37 plane and a push-pull plane, which is also known as an 0-2 plane, bombed the Mariona area.

A last minute report from the capital at 1541 GMT: Our forces continue to advance in San Salvador. FMLN units

have taken control of a part of the Escalon neighborhood, the traditional neighborhood where the most well-known of the oligarchy live, a neighborhood with the most luxurious mansions and the latest model cars. Our men have taken up positions in the Escalon neighborhood, exactly atop the San Salvador Archbishopric. Our men reported that at 1530 they took control of a part of the Escalon neighborhood, in the western part of the capital. They are also moving in to take up positions at the Pablo Arnoldo Guzman National Geographical Institute in Mejicanos. Positions have become consolidated in the northern part of the city, and clashes continue around the National Police garrisons in Zacamil and Cuscatancingo.

Left-Wing Politicians Seek Refuge

PA1311180689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—According to reports from San Salvador, two Salvadoran left-wing political leaders, Guillermo Ungo and Hector Oqueli, as well as some members of the executive committee of the main opposition trade union, today sought refuge in the Venezuelan and Mexican Embassies.

Up to now, neither of the two embassies has confirmed this information.

According to sources, Ungo and Oqueli are at the Venezuelan Embassy, while leaders of the National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS) are at the Mexican Embassy.

This step was taken by both groups to protect themselves following the guerrilla offensive that began Saturday with attacks on at least 50 Army positions, which, according to government sources, have left 127 dead and 240 injured among guerrillas, military personnel, and civilians. The guerrillas say they have inflicted 400 Army casualties.

Report on San Miguel Clashes

PA1311185089 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1733 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] We are receiving a report directly from our operations command post in San Miguel, a city where fighting is still under way. We have a report on the actions from 11 November to now.

According to a war bulletin from our operations command post in San Miguel, actions began in San Miguel at 2200 on 11 November. Our forces clashed with advance positions of the 3d Infantry Brigade in La Cueva Tourism Center and Urbina bridge in northern San Miguel. We killed six enemies and recovered 4,000 rounds of 5.56-mm ammunition and 2,000 rounds of 7.62-mm ammunition, as well as knapsacks and boots.

At 2230 on 11 November, fighting began in the 15 September, El Molino, and La Cruz neighborhoods. Simultaneously, fighting began at the Juan Francisco Barraza Stadium's Juan Elaria Room. Our forces fought all night long and fighting continued on 12 November.

At 0500 on 12 November, guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], using RPG-7 rockets, destroyed an armored vehicle trying to halt our advance. We inflicted four casualties on our enemy. At 0600, we clashed with Arce Battalion troops near Barraza Stadium and killed an officer. At 0700, our forces controlled the Moratalla, Rio Grande, La Coquera, Colonials Unidas, Esmeralda, Fidelina, Milagro de la Paz, and El Cocal neighborhoods. At 0800, we attacked 3d Infantry Brigade positions in Alto de la Cueva, La Cueva Tourism Center, where we killed 14 soldiers and wounded 8. In addition, we seized 14 M-16 rifles, 1 M-60 machinegun, and 1 M-79 grenade launcher.

Right now, at 1111 on 13 November, our forces are in total control of the places we have mentioned up to now. Inhabitants are joining, en masse, our revolutionary activities.

In addition, we want to issue a call to the Red Cross and the media. We are asking them to come to the area where our forces are located because the joint command of the northeastern front will deliver several war prisoners in compliance with the Geneva Agreements. We repeat, the FMLN is maintaining absolute control of the Moratalla, Rio Grande, La Coquera, Colonias Unidas, Esmeralda, Fidelina, and El Cocal neighborhoods in San Miguel.

We will turn over several war prisoners today. We are issuing a call to the Red Cross to receive these prisoners and ask that the media go to the neighborhoods where the prisoners will be delivered.

The FMLN has consolidated its positions in the popular neighborhoods in San Miguel, while fighting is under way in other sectors of this city, near the 3d Infantry Brigade.

San Miguel, located 132 km east of San Salvador in the eastern region, is the country's third largest city. The 3d Infantry Brigade is located in San Miguel and is one of the Armed Forces' most important garrisons. The Arce Battalion garrison, one of the regime's so-called special battalions, is also located in San Miguel. We also have the National Police, the Treasury Police, the National Guard, and other military positions that have been unable to stop the advance of our forces in San Miguel, where the people have joined us. Our people have begun to comply with calls to join and help our struggle together with the FMLN fighters.

We want to let the entire nation, the humanitarian organizations, and the diplomatic corps learn about a situation in San Miguel: The Air Force is strafing and bombing densely populated areas, killing and wounding San Miguel inhabitants. We want to report that Colonel Vargas has ordered the troops not to allow the Red Cross to help those wounded by the bombing in San Miguel.

Therefore, we report the cowardly and inhumane attitude of Colonel Vargas, who will not let the Red Cross go to places where there are dead and wounded as a result of bombings.

Infantry Commander Seeks Support

PA1311185689 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1740 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Statement by Colonel Mauricio Vargas, commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade; date and place not given—live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...carry out the pertinent and necessary actions and thus contribute to the stabilization of the situation so that we may again enjoy the safety and calm currently being affected by terrorist raids in some areas around San Miguel. We, as an institution, will guarantee that in the next 8 or 10 hours the peace you need will be regained. This is a promise we are making, and we will arrange for you to have that tranquillity you need. However, I must ask the people who are out on the street to please refrain from doing this. If you are out on the street, please do not run if you see soldiers. Walk in the middle of the street. You will not have trouble. We do not use violence. We use military control techniques. We do not use irrational terror. We use strictly military techniques and tactics.

We ask that you refrain from going out in the next 8 hours, or at least stay off the streets. If you must go out, do it, but walk in the middle of the street. Do not run, and do not fear the authorities. The authorities are there to protect your safety, which is being affected. The authorities wish to give you back your tranquillity. I want you to rest assured that we will not fail you. Before a Marxist-Leninist plan takes over one of our cities or towns, they will have to walk over the bodies of each and every soldier. The soldiers are willing to defend each and every one of you.

That is what I wanted to tell you. I just wanted to send you this message of faith, hope, and trust in your government and your institution. That is essential. We must not yield when confronted by Marxist or communist plans. Our government and our Armed Forces need your support today more than ever. Support our struggle in defense of the democratic system. Rest assured that along this path there is no return. We either achieve our final goal of consolidation, or we fall along the path. We must give our future generations a free and democratic homeland. If you have any questions, I will be more than glad to answer them; however, this was the message I wanted to leave with you.

Ortega Criticized for FMLN Support

PA1311191289 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The Armed Forces enjoy the support of the civilian population. The bravery of our Armed Forces' members is evidenced by their actions to defend us from the indiscriminate attack that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has unleashed against the civilian population.

In Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega has orchestrated another attempt to help the FMLN terrorist criminals. He launched a campaign against our glorious Armed Forces, claiming that the government and the Armed Forces have attacked the civilian population.

Because this is a lie disseminated by Nicaragua's Ortega, we Salvadorans reject maneuvers like these that are natural to the communists, and we express our full support for the Armed Forces.

Airport Reopens; Traffic 'Sparse'

PA1311192089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1741 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The international airport at San Salvador, which was closed yesterday "for security reasons," was reopened today, but air traffic is sparse due to the intense military activity under way in this country since Saturday.

Flights by the Salvadoran airline TACA and by other airlines continue to arrive at and leave from the Comalapa Airport, but their passengers soon discover that there are no means of transportation to take them to the capital or anywhere else in the country. Taxi service is not available at the airport, 50 km south of San Salvador, and the few vehicles observed in the area are private vehicles that arrive to pick up or drop off newsmen or airline employees.

Dozens of people can be seen on foot, many of them carrying suitcases, on the freeway that leads to San Salvador, where a constant hammering of machine-gun fire can be heard.

Salvadoran Air Force planes have been overflying several areas of the capital and the adjacent areas that are occupied by fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The government has suspended guarantees and decreed a state of siege and a curfew throughout the country to help counter the guerrilla offensive.

A Salvadoran woman who arrived in San Salvador from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, told ACAN-EFE: "We are terrified by what is taking place in our country."

The airport is heavily guarded by soldiers with automatic rifles and artillery pieces. The military is searching the few vehicles that are moving between San Salvador and the airport, as well as their occupants.

The majority of the vehicles that are moving about in San Salvador bear white flags, and those that are being used by newsmen carry large signs bearing the names of the media they work for. Hospital and relief group ambulances are rushing to and fro, picking up injured people.

FMLN Reports Positions

PA1311193389 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1735 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] In front of us we have a map of San Salvador, where our comrades are building barricades throughout the city. We have the map of San Salvador showing the northern part of the city covered with little red flags. These are points under the control of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. These are areas where our forces are attacking Army positions and where ambushes have been set. There are flags pointing to areas where ambushes have been set, areas from which soldiers have been dislodged, and areas under FMLN control.

If we look at the northern part of the city map we can see little red flags in the area of Zacamil, El Carmen neighborhood, El Carmen Hill area, Universitaria neighborhood, Mejicanos, El Porvernir neighborhood, Ciudad Delgado, San Sebastian neighborhood, Guadalcanal neighborhood, Cuscatlan and Lomas de Rio neighborhoods, and all of Soyapango. FMLN forces are all over the Soyapango area.

Red and white flags denote firing lines, and these are found in Ciudad Credisa and downtown Amatepeque. The same red and white flags also show how our revolutionary forces are advancing. We see these red and white flags in Antiguo Cuscatlan. Likewise, in Santa Tecla our forces are mobilizing and strengthening their positions.

Our latest report states that in downtown San Salvador, only 10 blocks from the Presidential Palace, huge barricades have been built by the people and the FMLN, thus consolidating our position. This latest report confirms this information, and we are going to stick a little red flag one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, 10 blocks from the Presidential Palace. The little red flag can now be seen in San Jacinto neighborhood.

Army Reports 200 Dead

PA1311202589 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (AFP)—A spokesman for the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) has reported that, in addition to 30 dead civilians, more than 200 soldiers and guerrillas have been killed in fierce clashes that have taken place at night since 11 November in the capital and several key Salvadoran cities.

The source added that there could be more than 300 wounded civilians and military men.

Coprefa stated that 127 guerrillas and about 50 Army troops were reported dead early this morning, but the figures are growing because strong fighting continues throughout the entire northern area of the capital and the country's eastern area.

The Rosales Hospital, the main one in the capital, was assisting more than 100 civilians wounded in the intense clashes that have taken place since 11 November while medical authorities are calling on doctors and nurses to help the wounded.

Another 100 wounded were taken to the Social Security Hospital, and about 100 more were taken to other hospitals in the capital and countryside.

Meanwhile, the Santa Teresa Hospital in Zacatecoluca, 56 km east of the capital, was occupied by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas this morning. Fighting intensified in the immediate area this morning.

There was fierce fighting in Zacatecoluca today and according to press reports, 13 bodies were seen on the streets; 8 guerrillas, 4 soldiers, and a civilian.

The guerrillas, who were carrying AK-47 rifles and pistols, have asked for water and food in some houses, have occupied 5 neighborhoods in San Miguel, the third most important city in the country, 140 km from the capital. San Miguel and Zacatecoluca have no electricity or water today.

According to guerrilla sources, San Vicente and Usulutan, in the country's east-central area, were sites of fierce fighting this morning.

FMLN Claims Ozatlan Taken

PA1311204089 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1916 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] A last minute report says that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] continues to maintain control over the coastal highway as well as the road to the town of Santiago de Maria in Usulutan Department, where fighting has been under way in the past few hours.

Fighting resumed in the western part of the city of Usulutan at 0600 this morning and has continued throughout the day. The fighting is going on in the Santa Clara and Chula Vista neighborhoods.

As we had reported earlier, our forces have maintained a siege on the city of Usulutan, and the fighting has resumed in this departmental capital. Also in Ozatlan, Usulutan Department, our forces forced a detachment from the 6th Infantry Brigade to flee in disarray, and now maintains control over Ozatlan. The FMLN's red and white flag has been hoisted in Ozatlan! Pay close attention, Ozatlan is in the hands of the FMLN!

We are now in contact with our military [word indistinct] in the city of Usulutan. He reports that the town of Ozatlan is in our hands after a detachment of the 6th Infantry Brigade was forced to flee.

Another last-minute report says that as of 1315 heavy fighting has continued in the northern part of the city of Usulutan. The enemy, the 6th Infantry Brigade, has lost 50 men from the time the fighting began in the city of Usulutan up until now.

Attention: In the past few hours FMLN forces have maintained their positions and have entered the city of Usulutan. They later besieged the Army positions in Usulutan. The FMLN forces have resumed their steady advance. In Ozatlan they have already forced a detachment to flee in disarray. A report says that as of 1322 fierce clashes are under way. Troops of the 6th Infantry Brigade have abandoned their posts in the northern part of the city, while the FMLN forces are advancing toward other 6th infantry Brigade positions in the city of Usulutan.

At 1322 hours the FMLN forces report: We will not take a single step backward! We have launched all of our forces, and consequently there is no turning back!

This is the message that we have received from the city of Usulutan. We repeat, the fighters of Usulutan have reiterated to the people that they will not take a single step backward.

This has been a report from the northern part of the city of Usulutan, which confirms that the FMLN has inflicted 50 casualties on the 6th Infantry Brigade forces in that city!

FMLN Claims Coastal Railroad

PA1311213589 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1926 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Rebel guerrilla units have taken control of the coastal railroad lines near La Casona, Jiquilisco jurisdiction. The rebels have set up barricades and have completely paralyzed vehicle traffic. A railroad bridge between Tierra Blanca and Jiquilisco has been partially destroyed with dynamite. The stretch between San Marcos Lempa and Tierra Blanca has been controlled in the vicinity of the 14 July neighborhood.

A report from La Paz Department says that at 1145 [1745 GMT] today a soldier from the Armed Forces Engineers' Military Detachment [DMIFA] fired a rifle at a civilian woman, wounding her in the head. This happened in the 27 September neighborhood in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department. DMIFA soldiers continue to inflict casualties among the civilians, as a result of their desperation.

Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti in a national revolutionary network repeat the report that the Air Force is straffing the Inca Factory in Soyapanga and Prados de Venecia, where it has killed 3 and wounded 12 civilians. Homes have been totally destroyed in Prados de Venecia as a result of the indiscriminate straffing by the Armed Forces.

We have a report from the Feliciano Ama Western Front to the effect that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] is holding positions in Villa Los Naranjos and La Union neighborhood in Santa Ana. Reports add that revolutionary fighting is taking place in Santa Ana, where the FMLN red and white flag is being hoisted. Greetings to the fighters in Santa Ana city, and forward!

Government Issues Communique No 1

PA1311214189 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2045 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Communique No. 1 issued by the National Information Center, SIN, in San Salvador—live or recorded]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of El Salvador reports to the international and national community that the terrorist offensive launched by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] against the Salvadoran people has been countered by the Armed Forces in compliance with its constitutional responsibility to protect the Salvadoran people's lives and possessions. The situation is under the Salvadoran Armed Forces' control.

The FMLN, with a total disregard for human rights, has unleashed an indiscriminate attack on various places in San Salvador and on the capitals of four departments by firing very powerful weapons and killing many civilians.

The government hereby reports these terrorist actions because the FMLN attacks on military objectives have seriously endangered the lives of thousands and thousands of Salvadorans.

This FMLN attack is totally unjustified because the dialogue process is currently under way, and the government has attended the talks with total political honesty, trying to find mechanisms and rational solutions to the conflict. The FMLN not only has violated the agreements it signed in Mexico City, but also in San Jose, Costa Rica. It has also brazenly mocked the feelings and the desire for peace of the Salvadoran people.

The FMLN terrorist actions have forced the government to make use of its legitimate right to defend society by using the Armed Forces, which has been fully supported by the people. Salvadoran people do not want to lose their liberty and fall into the hands of totalitarian Marxist-Leninist systems, such as the one the FMLN wants to impose ruthlessly. Representatives from various countries who have observed the development of these incidents can fully confirm the facts: The Salvadoran people, in addition to being victims of the FMLN aggression, feel outraged because the FMLN still has the gall to say that it is speaking in defense of the Salvadoran people who, in these sad times, feel outraged by the terrorist group's irrational attack.

The Goverment of the Republic of El Salvador requests that the international community condemn this brutal violation of human rights perpetrated by the FMLN. It also asks the international community to condemn the hideous crimes the FMLN troops are perpetrating against civilians—who flatly refuse to help them—and who have rejected them [3-second break in transmission]. The government also requests that the international community strongly condemn Nicaraguan President Ortega because he supplied the weapons that the terrorists are using to massacre the Salvadoran people.

Government Communique No 2

PA1411014889 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2358 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Communique No 2 issued by the National Information Center, in San Salvador—live or recorded]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government alerts the international community to the meddling of the Sandinist government in the act of aggression against the Salvadoran people at the hands of FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] terrorist groups. In a speech on 12 November, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega openly made irresponsible statements regarding developments in El Salvador that are totally removed from reality. President Ortega said that the Salvadoran Government is attacking the people, when the truth is that the FMLN unleashed this terrorist escalation by using weapons and ammunitions supplied by the Sandinist government.

The international community should investigate the Sandinist government's meddling in this criminal attack on the Salvadoran people more closely. The public knows that major crimes have been planned on Nicaraguan territory, even against FMLN leaders. The late top FMLN leader, Cayetano Carpio, ordered the murder of Melida Anaya Montes, whom the rebels called Commander Ana Maria, from Nicaragua. FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos, who ordered the murder of Marxist poet Roque Dalton Garcia, continues to live in Nicaragua. The Marxist-Leninist conspiracy, which wants to subject the Salvadoran people to a totalitarian dictatorship, is planned, led, and implemented on Nicaraguan territory.

However, the Salvadoran people, who have suffered for many years from the bloodthirsty FMLN attacks, know that FMLN is the one who has cruelly murdered children, women, and the elderly. This is the FMLN that is mercilessly attacking the Salvadoran people. The Salvadoran Armed Forces are currently fulfilling their constitutional mandate to protect and defend the lives and the properties of Salvadoran society. The FMLN has failed in its terrorist offensive. It entered the city, the way all cowards enter, to kill defenseless people by surprise and in cold blood.

However, the people's armed wing, namely, the Salvadoran Armed Forces, have professionally repelled the aggressors, who are being directed from Nicaragua. So far, not one of the cowardly FMLN leaders has shown up in Salvadoran territory. These criminals have pushed their murderous hordes to indiscriminately fire at the entire civilian population. The Salvadoran people have condemned, rejected, and repudidated the FMLN's terrorist attack.

The murderous leaders believed that the people would rally behind and accompany them in their failed rebellious offensive; they tried to hand out weapons in some towns. Just as the people turned their backs on the terrorists at the polls, they again reject them because they know the FMLN is responsible for their hunger, poverty, and (?suffering). To the free peoples of the world who respect the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of states, the Salvadoran people and government demand condemnation of the meddling by the Sandinist government with its logistical support to the FMLN, and that Nicaragua stops lending its territory for the aggression against this nation that wants to live peacefully in democracy based on a respect for the law and full liberty.

Government Communique No 3

PA1411001889 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2235 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Communique No 3 issued by the National Information Center in San Salvador—live or recorded]

[Text] 1. Given the state of siege that has prevailed in the country since 11 November, and according to the national Constitution, the civilian population is required to cooperate with the Armed Forces and the various security corps when necessary—making sure this cooperation involves Army members or duly authorized judicial officials.

2. Upon learning that armed terrorists are operating near your areas of residence, you must immediately call telephone number 123 or notify the nearest military post.

3. The population must remain calm and go to work, while at the same time making sure that you are in your respective residences when the curfew goes into effect at 1800.

4. The Salvadoran population must remain in their residences and stay off the streets, even upon hearing that an antisubversive operation is taking place nearby—this is particularly necessary for minors.

5. The Salvadoran population engaged in commercial activities, particularly the sale of staples, must remember that there is a decree that forbids marking up prices, since this would be an antipatriotic action during these crucial times for the country.

6. The Salvadoran population must remain alert to the information being issued by the government and the Armed Forces, because it will be provided on a regular basis and according to the truth. The civilian population can also rest assured that the Salvadoran Armed Forces are efficiently and professionally controlling the groups of FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] terrorist criminals. Therefore, the population must remain calm and reject the disinformation being issued by the national and international subversion.

Fighting Nears Presidency

PA1311215789 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (AFP)—Today at 1415 local time (2015 GMT) dozens of guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) remained approximately 1,000 meters from the Presidency in the densely populated San Jacinto neighborhood of southern San Salvador. So far, the Armed Forces have not intervened.

Using rocks and tree branches and with the help of San Jacinto residents, the rebels erected numerous barricades 1 km from the Presidency at 1000 local time (1600 GMT) and blocked access to the area.

The rebels, who on Saturday began an offensive against Alfredo Cristiani's rightist government, are moving freely in the San Jacinto neighborhood, according to journalists who expressed their surprise at the lack of action on the part of the Army and the absence of soldiers who are only seen in the central, western, and southern part of the capital.

The whereabouts of President Cristiani are unknown at this time. On Sunday he declared a state of siege in view of the magnitude of the FMLN attacks.

Meanwhile, a resident of the city of Soyapango, east of San Salvador, reported that an Air Force plane and helicopter strafed civilian houses this morning [words indistinct].

"Some homes have been destroyed," he said, while asking that "the Armed Forces attack the guerrillas and not us."

Newsmen who have been trapped in Soyapango since the night of 11 November say there are many bodies of soldiers, guerrillas, but mostly civilians, in the streets.

Through the clandestine Radio Venceremos, the FMLN charged that this morning the Air Force straffed the civilians in the central San Vicente Department and asked diplomats to do something "to prevent the attacks against the civilian population."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Army has denied its soldiers are attacking civilians.

The Health Ministry has called for an urgent meeting of all heads of hospitals and requested the medical, paramedical, and administrative staffs to keep workers on duty around the clock.

The Health Ministry recommended that all hospitals and clinics temporarily suspend routine consultations as a measure to help cope with the emergency situation.

As of Sunday, 12 November, over 200 wounded have been treated at the two main hospitals, the Rosales and the Social Security Hospitals.

2 U.S. Citizens Reported Killed

PA1311224489 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2156 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (DPA)—Two U.S. citizens have been killed in the last few hours, victims of the Salvadoran war that their own country supports and finances, labor and political leaders have told DPA.

The U.S. Embassy has not officially reported this tragedy, but it was learned from judicial sources that Erika Sullivan and Christopher Anderson, a 26-year-old teacher at the American School have been killed.

According to the Red Cross, Miss Sullivan was driving her vehicle when she was caught in the heavy shooting that took place on 11 November. Anderson lived near President Alfredo Cristiani's mansion, and when he heard the explosions during the attack on the president's home, he went outside to put his car in the garage. Unfortunately, at that moment, a grenade hit his car.

It was reported that their bodies will be sent to the United States today. The daughter of the Egyptian ambassador, Nadina Al-Kashif, was almost killed also.

Rebels To 'Maintain Positions'

PA1311234889 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2237 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Attention, pay close attention: All commanders and fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] throughout the national territory, Radio Venceremos calls on all commanders and fighters of the FMLN to pay close attention.

At this hour, 1637, Radio Venceremos—the official voice of the FMLN—hereby notifies all FMLN fighters in San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel, Usulutan, Morazan, Chalatenango, Cabanas, San Vicente—all FMLN fighters nationwide—that the General Command orders you to maintain positions in the territories you have taken over so far, do not take a single step backward, maintain your positions to the last centimeter of the cities and the neighborhoods in this historic moment of the fatherland.

Therefore, the FMLN General Command hereby orders all comrades to maintain your positions. Not one step backward, and if we make any moves it will be to move forward, to find the enemy, their garrisons, and their dens because 50 years of oppression are coming to an end. Comrade fighters, the FMLN General Command greets you with admiration, and informs you that our plan is even surpassing our expectations.

Radio Venceremos announces this FMLN General Command order. We know that you FMLN comrade fighters who are listening to us out there in the trenches in San Salvador, in the cities of San Miguel, Santa Ana, and nationwide will obey this order of our general command: Maintain, at all costs, the positions you have achieved with such heroism.

The FMLN hereby reports to our people, the press, and the international community that in a few hours we will announce an important communique from the FMLN General Command. The General Command will address you, comrade fighters, to give you important instructions, to assess the situation, and to note how we are doing and advancing in this nonstop march toward victory.

We call on our people to stay tuned to Radio Venceremos, to our Revolutionary Network inasmuach as we will be announcing good and important news to the nation and the world. This news will bring joy to the heart of the fatherland and will ignite the rebellion in our people.

Rebel Reports Refuted

PA1311235989 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2121 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Urgent: According to an FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] fighter who turned himself in to the Army, his comrades, the FMLN terrorist criminals who attack the civilian population, are without ammunition and food. Thus, to win time and lift the spirits of commanders and warriors they resort to lies and say they control some areas of San Salvador and the rest of the country. This is totally false. The Armed Forces call on citizens to continue to repudiate these criminals, who have only brought pain, death, and uncertainty with their vandalistic actions against the civilian population.

Army Launches Counteroffensive

PA1411002789 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (AFP)—Approximately 100 Salvadoran Army soldiers began a counteroffensive at 1650 (2250 GMT) with armored vehicles and cannons in an effort to oust approximately 150 guerrilla fighters who have entrenched themselves in the neighborhood of Mejicanos in northern San Salvador.

Two Army columns were deployed from the 1st Infantry Brigade to Mejicanos, a densely populated neighborhood with a population of approximately 125,000, where the rebels have controlled strategic positions since the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) began "a national offensive" against Alfredo Cristiani's right-wing government on 11 November.

Loud explosions and heavy gunfire is currently heard in the downtown area of San Salvador, coming from the Mejicanos area, while the rebel station Radio Venceremos has urged its fighters "to defend every centimeter of their positions and not to take a single step backward."

Rebels on Fighting in El Carmen Hill

PA1411005789 (Clandestine) Cadena Revolucionaria Nacional in Spanish to El Salvador 2339 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Attention, pay close attention: This is a last-minute report from San Salvador. Fighting continues as of 1725 this afternoon in El Carmen Hill, Mejicanos Jurisdiction, and Ayutuxtepeque. In those clashes, our guerrilla army has recovered three M-16 rifles and has destroyed another armored personnel carrier. Our units repelled another attempt by the enemy troops from the Atlactl Battalion to recover the positions they had lost in the last hours in Mejicanos and Ayutuxtepeque. The enemy was trying to advance by El Carmen Hill toward Mejicanos and Ayutuxtepeque. They were repulsed and lost three M-16 rifles, and one armored personnel carrier was destroyed.

Meanwhile, a report from the Escalon residential area says that five patrol cars were destroyed in the area of the Masferrer Circle, that is, one on Colon Avenue and another near the home of Alfredo Cristiani. This brings to seven the total number of patrol cars destroyed.

With the destruction of the armored personnel carrier in El Carmen Hill area, we now have destroyed a total of eight armored personnel carriers as of 1730.

At this hour, we have the following report from San Miguel. All positions seized since 12 November are being maintained in the following neighborhoods: Morazan, Rio Grande, La Coquera, Unidad, Esmeralda, Fidelina, Milagro de la Paz, El Cocal, 15 September, El Molino, and La Cruz. All of these neighborhoods and residential areas have been taken over by our revolutionary army.

Our fighters report that the people are joining the various actions being carried out by our comrades. The enemy has tried to attack, but it has sustained considerable casualties. It also has been said that our comrades are organizing the people who are joining the fighters. They are organizing matters having to do with health, food supplies, and security. This has been done since 11 November in the city of San Miguel.

Meanwhile, we have a report from Santa Ana City: Our units now fully control Villa Los Naranjos and La Union neighborhood. Fighting is going on in other parts of the city. We call on the residents to collaborate with the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] in digging trenches.

The FMLN fighters have been ordered to maintain positions, and reject any attempts by the enemy to advance, such as our comrades have done in Mejicanos and Ayutuxtepeque where they have rejected a new attack by the Atlacatl Battalion. The Atlacatl Battalion has been trying since 0200 today to advance.

Army Claims Control of 3d Zone

PA1411011289 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0020 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] San Miguel—The 3d Military Zone Command headquarters of the 3d Infantry Brigade Command in San Miguel reports that the situation in San Miguel is under control of the Armed Forces. Citizens are responding to our appeal to behave prudently and are

currently resuming normal activities. We are preparing to continue the celebrations of the town festivals and carnivals as scheduled. This was reported by Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, 3d military zone commander.

Armed Forces on 'Disinformation'

PA1411014089 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2119 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] is using disinformation because it has been beaten by the Armed Forces. The FMLN today resorted to the strategy of disinformation because they have been defeated by our brave and professional Armed Forces. In a desperate manner and through their clandestine radio station, the FMLN is broadcasting false reports, such as the following: They said they were fighting the Armed Forces with the people's support this morning and that this occurred 10 blocks from the presidential palace. The FMLN insisted that civilians had helped them at the rebel barricades. This is totally false.

The Armed Forces continue to protect the civilian residents of San Jacinto neighborhood and the inventions broadcast by the FMLN are a strategy to confuse people. The Armed Forces call on all Salvadorans not to be surprised by these strategies and to continue repudiating the terrorist criminals, who have only brought aggression, pain, and grief to the Salvadoran people. The Armed Forces control the entire national territory, including San Salvador. The shots that are heard or were heard a few hours ago are part of the Armed Forces defense against indiscriminate FMLN attacks on the civilian population.

Ponce Gives Combat Update

PA1411022889 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0043 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Interview with Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, by unidentified reporter; place not given—live]

[Text] [Reporter] Colonel Ponce, What is the current military situation in San Salvador and in the other departments?

[Ponce] Good evening, Salvadoran people. The Armed Forces want to publicly recognize and thank the people for their cooperation during this time when the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front—FBIS] terrorist hordes are carrying out an armed aggression against all of our people.

The situation in San Salvador can be summarized as follows: Fighting is ongoing in the northern part of San Salvador—in Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, and the Zacamil areas. There are also some clashes in the northwestern area of Soyapango, in the residential areas of Bosques del Rio, Monte Fresco, El Petete, and San Jose. There is some sporadic fighting in Ciudad Credisa, as well as in Santa Marta. That is what we can tell you at this moment about the fighting in the area of San Salvador.

In the other departments, on Saturday, 11 November, there was fighting in San Miguel, Santa Ana, Zacatecoluca, Usulutan, and some sporadic fighting in Chalatenango. Of all these places, the terrorists increased their aggression today only in Zacatecoluca. The terrorists, unfortunately, took over the hospital in Zacatecoluca, killing one soldier who was receiving medical treatment. The Armed Forces have regained control of the first and second floors of the hospital. Approximately 10-15 terrorists are on the third and fourth floors, and the trouble is that there are sick people on those floors.

So, we believe that the armed aggression, the indiscriminate terrorism that the FMLN has launched at this time in an irrational manner against the Salvadoran people, has been controlled. The Armed Forces are fighting in a professional manner against these terrorists.

[Reporter] To sum up, could we say that there are only a few guerrilla resistance pockets in the areas that you have mentioned? This contradicts the reports from the clandestine radio stations to the effect that they control certain areas.

[Ponce] I must also add that there is also some fighting in Ciudad Delgado. I can categorically state that the FMLN does not control any point in our national territory. They are shouting abroad that they control certain points in San Salvador. The people themselves, the media, and the diplomatic corps are witnesses to the fact the FMLN does not control any places in San Salvador or in the other departments. There are still some FMLN redoubts, which we are currently controlling [controlando] to expel the terrorists who are attacking the civilian population from the urban areas.

Naturally, we have some combat limitations in the urban areas, because the terrorists are shielding themselves behind the civilian population and are holding many families hostages in their own homes. The terrorists have also placed snipers on some tall buildings. That is why the Armed Forces are asking for the people's understanding. If we were to use our military power, as we could do in a combat zone, we would kill many innocent people.

We not want to do that. We want to resolve this situation cautiously, always respecting and protecting our civilian population. That is why we ask those persons who have been kidnapped or are being held hostage by terrorists to be patient. The Salvadoran Armed Forces are making an effort to reach all the areas where this situation prevails so that we can rescue all of our Salvadoran brothers.

[Reporter] These remarks are intended to reveal the professional nature of the Armed Forces and reaffirm something many Salvadorans have in mind. Regarding this military offensive, has the FMLN received military and personnel aid from abroad?

[Ponce] Sure, Nicaragua has always supported the FMLN. President Ortega is doing this [3-second break in reception]. The Nicaraguan foreign minister, who is currently in Mexico, is giving his full support to the FMLN. He says that the revolutionary forces have already achieved their victory in El Salvador. The FMLN are liars. They follow the same communists' slogans: Lie, lie, and lie. Here no one believes that. A truck loaded with weapons in Santa Ana was driven by an East German. Some of the captured people are foreigners. I cannot tell you where they come from.

[Reporter] Your remarks confirm the presence of mercenaries in the current armed struggle, which would be....

[Ponce, interrupting] I can also add that we received information before 10 November that a group of terrorist fighters had come to the country's eastern zone from Nicaragua. They may be participating in this terrorist action.

[Reporter] As for the total number of casualties inflicted on the FMLN now, can you tell how many FMLN rebels have died in this offensive?

[Ponce] Nationwide, we counted 230 terrorists killed, and 136 terrorist wounded; 72 terrorist were captured. One terrorist was presented to the press.

[Reporter] Can the number of civilians killed and wounded be totalled now?

[Ponce] That is the most regrettable aspect of this irrational FMLN action. This action has imperiled the people who are not involved in the armed uprising. We regret that 17 people have died and 86 have been wounded.

[Reporter] This figure is really regrettable. Many people have been tuned into this national network. We have heard many telephone calls reiterating support for the current government and the Armed Forces' actions. In case of an emergency in areas where the curfew was ordered, what suggestions can you offer people in the capital city?

[Ponce] To report an emergency they can dial 3 if they have a telephone available. Otherwise, or if they do not have a telephone, it is important that they leave their homes with their arms up carrying some white flag or cloth and go to a nearby unit to get aid. People must keep in mind that the Armed Forces are the friends of the people and will serve the people. Trust, and go to your Armed Forces.

[Reporter] These were the remarks of Col Rene Emilio Ponce. He is now leaving this national radio network.

[Ponce] I can tell you that a large number of weapons have been seized. We can confirm the meddling of some communist bloc countries in this. We seized Russian and North Korean weapons, which probably entered through Cuba and Nicaragua. I can also tell you that since the FMLN fired mortars from the National University on Saturday and Sunday morning, we had to remove the terrorists from several points. We found weapons, explosives, and a large amount of medicine inside the National University. Some men were killed with their rifles in their hands; we also captured others who were inside the National University.

I also want to ask the civilian population for its understanding and to trust their Armed Forces. These Armed Forces belong to the people and serve them. We are acting in a professional manner. Be patient, remain calm, and we will move ahead with God's blessing and help. Also, I want to publicly recognize the military chiefs, officers, enlisted men, security corps officials, and all the Armed Forces' active personnel for their heroic work in defending our people, democracy, liberty, and peace. Your actions have been heroic, and all of us recognize this. May history do you justice tomorrow. You must feel proud because you are doing what every patriot must do, defend the fatherland.

Transportation Stoppage 'Indefinite'

PA1411023789 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0045 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Attention, we want to make the following announcement to the entire nation: The national transportation stoppage will continue for an indefinite period. The national transportation stoppage has been 100-percent effective today on all highways nationwide. We repeat, the national transportation strike remains in effect.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, the national transportation stoppage continues, and therefore, we urge drivers to maintain the same discipline they exhibited today by abiding by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] orders throughout the nation.

We also urge the gas station owners who are still open in some parts of the country, particularly in the western part of the country—in Santa Ana, Sonsonate, and Ahuachapan—to shut down. This is the last call. All gas stations nationwide must shut down. We warn the gas station owners that our men will sabotage any gas station that is open. Not one drop of fuel will be sold in the 14 departments of the country.

Rebels: Army Counteroffensive Fails

PA1411032189 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0108 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] The counteroffensive by the Atlacatl Battalion that tried to recover positions from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has failed. We have received reports that FMLN forces have been fighting all afternoon on 13 November, and have in fact rejected the attempts by the Atlacatl Battalion to recover our positions.

The report coming from San Salvador city adds that the FMLN inflicted 54 casualties on the Atlacatl Battalion in El Carmen Hill, in the northern area of San Salvador.

This is a confirmed report. The Armed Forces also failed in their counteroffensive in the Ayutuxtepeque area.

FMLN Claims 650 Army Casualties

PA1411032889 (Clandestine) Radio Cadena Revolucionaria Nacional in Spanish to El Salvador 0159 GMT 14 Nov 89

["War Bulletin No 2" issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command in El Salvador on 13 November]

[Text] Since we began our national military maneuver Out With the Fascists; Febe Elizabeth Lives! we report to the Salvadoran people the following results: We inflicted approximately 650 casualties on the Army. We destroyed 20 armored personnel carriers, 6 helicopters, and 7 patrol cars. We recovered over 100 weapons of different kinds and several thousand cartridges.

We are holding all the positions we seized yesterday in Mejicanos, Zacamil, Ciudad Delgado, Soyapango, Cuscatancingo, Amatepec neighborhood, Ciudad Credisa, San Marcos and Apopa in San Salvador Department; in the Montoya, Rio Grande, (La Coqueda), Colonias Unidas, Esmeralda, Fidelina, Milagros de la Paz, El Cocal, 15 de Septiember, El Molino, and La Cruz neighborhoods in San Miguel Department; entire area on the outskirts of Usulutan City, Usulutan Department; the Ana Guerra de Jesus and Miramar neighborhoods in San Vicente; the Fatima, Cayaguanca, and El Instituto neighborhoods in Chalatenango Department.

Every attempt by the Army to recover these positions has resulted in a severe loss of troops, and its elite corps have lost whole companies, causing a tremendous drop in morale within the enemy ranks. Our forces' presence in heavily populated areas of the major cities of the country has begun to produce mass uprisings. In addition, the people are increasingly joining the tasks of supplying food, defense, and health. In addition to the military debacle, the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] regime has begun to lose control of the country, causing a growing state of anarchy. In one more day of combat, our fighters responded with the utmost decisiveness, effectiveness, and high morale to their vanguard's call to hold the conquered military and political terrain.
Out With the Fascists; Febe Elizabeth Lives!
[Signed] FMLN General Command
Commanders Eduardo Sancho, Salvador Sanchez Ceren, Francisco Jovel, Jorge Shakik Handal, and Joaquin Villalobos
El Salvador 13 November 1989

FMLN on Hospital Attack

PA1411040489 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0308 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Fighting raged all day long in the area around San Teresa Hospital, in Zacateluca, La Paz Department. A report says that a DMIFA [Armed Forces Engineers' Military Detachment] unit was at Santa Teresa Hospital, and that the entire unit was wiped out. The soldiers had a communications relay station in the building. As a result of the attack, there were 20 casualties. Among the casualties is a lieutenant who was the unit chief, and two sergeants. The communications equipment was totally destroyed.

The situation is not as the fascist Cristiani reported it. He said there was only one soldier at the hospital receiving medical treatment. That is totally false. The building housed a garrison, not a hospital, because a DMIFA unit and a communications relay center were there. It was a garrison.

We are going to correct our report on the results of the attack on the DMIFA unit: 20 soldiers were killed and 10 were wounded. In all, there were 30 casualties, including two sergeants and the unit chief. We repeat: In an impressive attack on a military position at Santa Teresa Hospital—the building was no longer a hospital but an Army communications center—our figthters annihilated and destroyed that position. The Army sustained 20 killed and 10 wounded. The communications relay station was totally destroyed.

Rebels Attack Security Posts

PA1411041489 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0326 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] We are receiving reports that fire from grenade launchers is hitting the security installations of the Army staff in the capital. The attack on the San Benito Battalion, which is part of the security corps, continues. The attack on the barracks of the San Benito Battalion also continues. We are going to confirm what is happening in Zona Rosa in San Salvador, but for the time being we can confirm that artillery fire has hit the security installations of the Armed Forces staff and the Defense Ministry. That is where Radio Cuscatlan, the Press Committee of the Armed Forces, Coprefa, and Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, of the Armed Forces Staff, have their offices.

Our fighters have fired their artillery and have hit the area where the units that provide security to the staff installations are stationed. They are units from the San Benito Battalion.

Mejicanos Counteroffensive Suspended

PA1411042789 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (AFP)—The Salvadoran Army's counterattack against rebel positions in Mejicanos, on the northern side of the capital city, was suspended at 1745 (2345 GMT), 1 hour after it began. So far there are no reports on the results of it.

Two columns of some 100 Salvadoran Army troops, armed with rifles and artillery weapons, started to attack about 150 guerrillas who control ample positions in Mejicanos where some 125,000 people live. During that hour, strong

explosions were heard near Mejicanos; they later stopped when a heavy rain fell for about 30 minutes.

There are no telephone communications with the area; therefore, it has been impossible to determine the balance of the government's counterattack.

Meanwhile, it was reported that in the Conacaste neighborhood of Soyapango, also in northern San Salvador, five private homes were straffed by Army helicopters. The number of casualties has not been determined yet.

According to the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, the national offensive launched on 12 November by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) against Alfredo Cristiani's rightist government has resulted in 305 dead and 373 wounded, including guerrillas, soldiers, and civilians.

Cristiani Suspends Meeting With Parties

PA1411004089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Political sources reported today that Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has suspended a meeting with the country's political parties that was to be held today. The meeting had been requested by legally registered parties to discuss the repercussions of the military offensive launched by the guerrillas on 11 November.

The Christian Democratic Party (PDC), National Conciliation Party (PCN), and the leftist Democratic Convergence, among others, had asked Cristiani to attend a meeting this afternoon to discuss threats of indiscriminate violence made by ultrarightist "death squads."

The politicians who reported that the meeting with the president had been suspended did not give any reason for the suspension and did not say if the meeting was to be held at a later date.

Sources close to the PDC told the press that Salvadoran parties fear "death squads" will initiate indiscriminate attacks against politicians of opposition parties.

Leftist leaders Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, as well as several union leaders, took refuge at Latin American embassies today, after they were accused by supporters of the rightist government of being accomplices of the guerrillas.

One source said that he feared "death squads will act against anything that is not ARENA (the governing Nationalist Republican Alliance) and that these attacks would be a consequence of President Cristiani's statements asking party leaders to define themselves and say whether they are with the government or not."

UN Official Criticizes Ortega FMLN Support

PA1411001389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2306 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—A high-ranking United Nations official in San Salvador today voiced disapproval regarding the support expressed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

"Nicaragua's support for the FMLN is an insult to the Central American peace process," said the United Nations official who wished to remain anonymous. He is participating in the United Nations peace efforts in the area.

The offensive launched by the FMLN on 11 November, the most important one since 1981, has already resulted in 139 dead and 313 wounded, including soldiers, rebels, and civilians, government sources reported today.

Ortega, on 11 November, described the Army's actions as "genocide" and a "massacre," referring to the bombings of neighborhoods occupied by the guerrillas.

According to the official, the open support voiced by Ortega to the Salvadoran rebels "is a mistake and an intervention."

The UN official emphasized that "this gives the Salvadoran conflict an international dimension and the United States has said that is has not ruled out an intervention in the area due to the Nicaraguan support to the Marxist guerrillas of El Salvador."

The Salvadoran Government of rightist Alfredo Cristiani has blamed Ortega for violating the Central American peace agreements by giving moral and logistical support to the FMLN.

On 12 November, Cristiani asked the international community to condemn President Ortega's position.

Diplomats Fear 'Indiscriminate Violence'

PA1411012589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2241 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Latin American diplomats accredited in El Salvador today said they are afraid that the offensive launched by the guerrilla groups will unleash "indiscriminate violence" from other extremist groups.

Approximately 20 diplomats met today in San Salvador and explained to foreign reporters that "third forces" such as the (leftist) "self-defense groups" and the (extreme-right) "death squads" may increase their activity in the near future as a result of the erosion of civilian power vis a vis military power.

One of the diplomats, who asked to remain anonymous, said: "The civilian government may stagger if the Armed Forces do not manage to control the situation."

"The government is being criticized, so this gives the military sector an advantage over the civilian sector and portends an increase in death-squad activity and their attacks on civilian targets that have no ties to the government," another international representative said.

"We are worried about the rising number of armed people, and there are already many. One cannot explain why the Armed Forces could not prevent the arrival of these people (in the capital) when they knew about the guerrilla offensive," one of the diplomats stated.

The rebels have said that approximately 4,000 fighters are participating in the offensive.

According to the international representatives, both the government and the Armed Forces knew about the possibility of a rebel attack, but they underestimated the guerrilla groups' qualitative and quantitative capabilities.

The diplomats do not believe that the elements needed for a popular insurrection, which the guerrilla groups hope to generate, exist.

They also ruled out the possibility that the Army will surround the neighborhoods that the FMLN claims it controls in the capital.

"We have learned that (the guerrilla groups) have safe corridors and supply lines in northern San Salvador," one of the Latin American officials said.

On 11 November the FMLN began the largest offensive in 10 years throughout at least 7 of El Salvador's 14 departments.

The offensive has already resulted in 139 dead and 313 wounded soldiers, rebels, and civilians, according to government sources.

Embassies in San Salvador remained closed today, and embassy officials are preparing for a possible evacuation.

The Latin American diplomats who met today agreed that the situation is still not under control, and they predict that the fighting will continue for 2 days or more.

Government Announces Consumer Price Freeze

PA1411025889 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Statement issued by the Executive Branch in San Salvador on 13 November]

[Text] Regarding economic matters, the Salvadoran executive branch states that:

In view of the political situation caused by the events of the past few days, it has become necessary to adopt measures to prevent an increase in the prices of main staples and other products.

It is necessary to guarantee to citizens the prices that existed on 10 November to protect consumers from speculation that could occur. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures that will exclusively protect consumers to avoid speculation and to abide by the provisions established by law.

Therefore, in accordance with the powers granted by the Political Constitution and the Law on Trade and Price Control, the government has agreed to:

Set prices in effect on 10 November as the ceiling prices for the various goods and services. Businessmen, professionals, and others are required to post in full view in their stores and offices the prices of basic products as of 10 November.

To avoid speculation, storeowners and distributors should establish norms for the distribution and sale of products so that all citizens have access to goods.

National manufacturers, importers, distributors, businessmen, or any person or legal entity who sells products at prices higher than those in effect on 10 November will be subject to fines for violating this order and for (?allowing speculation) as a result of the situation our country is enduring, particularly in San Salvador.

FMLN Appeals to OAS, Arias To Stop Bombing

PA1311181389 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1705 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] We reaffirm our appeal to humanitarian organizations, the OAS, and democratic governments, and we make a special call to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, Nobel Peace Prize laureate, to contact the Cristiani Government and the high command of the fascist Armed Forces to pressure them to stop their bombings.

International journalists have already confirmed that these bombings are taking place in densely populated areas of the capital. We learned that video reports are already going around the world showing images of the Zacamil neighborhood. The bombings destroyed some buildings there and some houses in other areas of the capital. There are dozens of civilian casualties.

There were indiscriminate bombings this morning in San Miguel's Esmeralda neighorhood and in other neighorhoods. At about 0900, a plane dropped a bomb that hit a civilian home in San Miguel. A 12-year-old girl was injured in Soyapango.

We call on democratic governments, the United Nations, and the OAS to pressure the fascist government to stop its bombings against the people, to stop the indiscriminate bombings.

Guatemala

Cerezo Offers Cristiani Border Security, Aid

PA1211205989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Government Spokesman Claudia Arenas has announced

that the Guatemalan Government today offered Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani humanitarian aid and strengthened vigilance on the border to keep the war from spilling over into Guatemala.

Arenas said: "President Cerezo telephoned President Cristiani this morning to reiterate our support for and to offer the Salvadoran Government whatever non-military aid it needs to face the current situation."

Arenas said that there is no justification whatsoever for the bloodbath that the Salvadoran people are being subjected to due to the actions of the rebels, "who have again taken up arms to carry out attacks indiscriminately."

The government spokesman added: "Cristiani has done the right thing by decreeing a curfew and a state of siege. These are the legal weapons that a government has to rely on to counter actions of this type."

Arenas said that President Cerezo met with Guatemalan Defense Minister General Hector Alejandro Gramajo today to analyze the Salvadoran situation and decided to beef up security along the Salvadoran border.

Arenas said that Guatemala is prepared to keep the actions by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] from affecting its territory, and the first step has been to increase security along the border.

Some 50 Army positions have been attacked as part of the offensive launched by the FMLN on Saturday, resulting in some 400 casualties. Fighting continued today in San Salvador.

Rebels Say Army Plans To Intervene in El Salvador

PA1411003089 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] San Jose, 13 Nov (AFP)— The Guatemalan guerrillas' General Command said today in a communique distributed by the CERIGUA news agency—which is linked to the rebels—that the Guatemalan Army is preparing to intervene militarily in El Salvador.

The communique, signed by Rolando Moran, Pablo Monsato, Gaspar Ilom, and Carlos Gonzalez, top leaders of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), warned that the rebel organization will "act accordingly in the political and military fields" should the Guatemalan Army try to intervene.

The document said that the Salvadoran people, headed by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, "have rebelled in a surprising and definitive effort to confront a regime and army that has rejected all efforts to find a political solution." The Guatemalan guerrillas—who have been up in arms for 28 years—stressed that this is an internal armed conflict in that country.

Honduras

Azcona Comments on Nicaraguan Talks at UN

PA1311201989 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Interview with President Jose Azcona by Julio Armando Valdes; date and place not given]

[Text] The president of the Republic regrets the suspension of talks between the representatives of the Nicaraguan contras and the Sandinist Government that are taking place at UN headquarters. He said that this kind of attitude no longer is advisable and added that he made that known to President Daniel Ortega during a recent meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica:

[Begin recording] [Azcona] [Words indistinct] is regrettable, because there is no longer any place for extremist confrontations in the world. Communist countries are tearing down the Berlin Wall and democratizing. There is no place for extreme rightists and dictatorial governments. The people can no longer bear being deprived of their freedom. Freedom for the people is like oxygen; no one can live without freedom.

In the same way as extreme right governments are disappearing, leftist governments must also disappear [words indistinct]. In Nicaragua, the Nicaraguans and Sandinists must realize that the only option left to solve the Nicaraguan problem is democratization, and the counterrevolutionaries must realize [passage indistinct]. They must chose a democratic, political path. There is no other option.

[Valdes] Will this have negative consequences for our country?

[Azcona] It is most advisable for our country that the Nicaraguans get along well once and for all as soon as possible [words indistinct].

[Valdes] General elections are the key to a democratic solution in Nicaragua. However, the Nicaraguan Government has announced that it will repress the insurgents. How does your administration assess this development?

[Azcona] This is completely counterproductive. All the regional presidents and I pointed this out to him at the San Jose meeting. We asked him not to lift the cease-fire; to do all he can to bring about a democratic solution in Nicaragua.

[Valdes] Is your support for Olancho Department related to the fact that this department was one of the first to support your presidential campaign?

[Azcona] I have supported Olancho, but I have also helped other departments [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Press Secretary on U.S. Envoy's Statements

PA1311232289 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1245 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Interview with Lisandro Quezada, press secretary of the Presidency, by journalist Gustavo R. Rubi in Tegucigalpa, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Rubi] Could the new U.S. ambassador to Honduras be declared persona non grata if he continues to interfere in Honduras' internal affairs?

[Quezada] The Honduran Government does not think things are that definite, meaning that U.S. Ambassador Crescencio Arco's statements have not been fully analyzed because the proper information is not available. According to the U.S. Government all Ambassador Arcos did was state his interest in Honduras' electoral process. It is logical for friends....[corrects himself] for friendly countries to show interest in other countries' affairs, but the U.S. Government denies that this is interference. Now if this were the case, our government would tolerate no interference whatsoever.

[Rubi] Do you think President Azcona has the guts to make such a decision?

[Quezada] This is not a matter of having or not having the guts. It is simply a matter of dignity and of strictly abiding by the Constitution and the international laws and agreements that we have signed at the OAS and UN—particularly those referring to the principle of self-determination and nonintervention in other states' internal affairs. We faithfully abide by those principles regarding other states, and we expect those states to respect us.

[Rubi] Does this mean that the times when the U.S. Government installed presidents through U.S. companies are over?

[Quezada] Yes. That historical phase is over. We all know about it, so it is useless to discuss it. The Honduran Government must act with dignity from now on, just like President Azcona has done. His positions in national and international forums have been quite clear as far as dignity is concerned.

It is appropriate to mention that South American and European countries have a high opinion of President Azcona, who is considered one of Central America's true bastions of freedom and democracy within a framework of dignity.

[Rubi] Is it true that during the Latin American presidents' meeting in Costa Rica Azcona crossed his i's and dotted his t's [words indistinct] international organizations?

[Quezada] What President Azcona actually did was to ratify his position concerning the rules of the international credit organizations, particularly the IMF and the AID [Agency for International Development]. I believe these organizations wanted....[changes thought] were exerting pressure on the government so that it would impose totally unpopular measures—not only that, totally [words indistict] for the Honduran people's welfare. The president availed himself of the international forum to reassert his position—which he has stated in Venezuela, in Tela, and wherever he has been asked about the matter.

[Rubi] Is the president prepared to declare Crescencio Arcos persona non grata if he tries to interfere again in the country's internal affairs?

[Quezada] We, as a government, do not believe that Arcos' statements represent interference in our internal affairs, and it does not involve one ambassador in particular. Anyone who comes to our country and meddles in the people's affairs will be rejected by our government.

Armed Forces Announce Thirty New Promotions

PA1111145689 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa— The Armed Forces will have 28 new colonels and two Navy captains, it was learned the night of 8 November at the National Congress. The Defense Ministry sent 7 bills to the National Congress requesting the promotion of more than 30 officers in the Armed Forces.

The Defense Ministry reports that all the officers nominated for promotion meet the requirements specified by law, and the promotions will become effective 15 December.

The promotions to the rank of colonel will include 21 Infantry, 4 Artillery, and 3 Air Force officers, as well as 2 Navy captains.

Likewise, four Infantry majors will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel; and two captains from the Infantry branch, one captain from the police corps, one captain from the administrative branch, and one captain from the Engineering Corps will be promoted to the rank of major.

The following lieutenant colonels will be promoted to the rank of colonel in the Infantry: Mario Raul Hung Pacheco, Roberto Lazaro Lozano, Jose Francisco Bustillo Murcia, Carlos Gustavo Sanabria Oyuela, Alvaro Armilo Reyes Lopez, Gustavo Adolfo Flores Valeriano, Danilo Carvajal Molina, Alejandro Martinez Avila, Hector Aguilar Claros, and Guillermo Justino Pinel Calix.

The list also includes Diomedes Garcia Flores, Luis Alonso Villatoro Villeda, Santiago Abelardo Hernandez Escobar, Juan Ramon Alvarado Romero, Inocente Borjas Santos, Noe Flores Velasquez, Jose Maria Pineda Colato, Luis Alonso Soto Ponce, Oscar Fuentes Delgado, Rolando Humberto Valencia Garcia, and Paris Amisis Rivera Rapalo.

The following lieutenant colonels will be promoted to the rank of colonel in the Artillery Corps: Jose Santos Ortez Pena, Julio Cesar Parada Calix, Jose Luis Nunez Bennet, and Cesar Augusto Zelaya Estrada.

The following lieutenant colonels will be promoted to the rank of colonel in the Air Force: Eddy Constantino Alvarez Molina, Alberto Urcina Reyes, Oscar Alfonso Servellon Moradel; and commanders Giordano Bruno Fontana Hedman and Hernan Medina Diaz will be promoted to the rank of captain in the Navy.

Furthermore, Majors Jose Rutilio Ulloa Bueso, Pio Raymundo Flores Godoy, Angel Arnoldo Cabrera Padilla, and Cesar Augusto Antunez Barahona will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Infantry.

The list also includes the promotion of Captains Jose Antunez Salgado Diaz and Rafael Joe Young Romero to the rank of major in the Infantry; Captain Hugo Rene Alvarado Cortes to the rank of major in the Engineers; Captain Antonio Ramon Lagos Colindres to the rank of major in the administrative branch; and Captain Carlos Humberto Coello Hernandez to the rank of major in the police.

Nicaragua

Sandinists, Contras Resume Negotiations

PA1311234989 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov (AFP)—This afternoon the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan Resistance (contras) resumed negotiations on a cease-fire in the Nicaraguan conflict. The negotiations, which are being held at the UN headquarters in New York, were suspended on 3 November.

According to statements made by the two delegations, the first point on the agenda will be a proposal made by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to suspend hostilities immediately and while negotiations are being held.

The two sides met at the OAS administrative offices. The OAS is currently holding its annual meeting at the main headquarters and 31 member countries are attending.

Former Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez, who is the "contras'" general commander, said at the OAS offices that "if the Sandinists had political will and good faith, they would have accepted Cardinal Obando y Bravo's proposal immediately" on 3 November.

Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister, stated that he believed Obando y Bravo's proposal was "interesting" but conditioned its acceptance to two points:

1. that all the contras that have infiltrated into Nicaragua from Honduras return to that country, and

2. that U.S. humanitarian aid to the rebels be managed by the UN instead of by the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development.

The Nicaraguan Government delegation is made up of General Joaquin Cuadra, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] staff; Commander Ricardo Wheelock, chief of intelligence; Reinaldo Tefel, minister of social welfare; and U.S. lawyer Paul Reichler—in addition to Tinoco.

Bermudez is accompanied by "Commanders" Renato, Jimmy Leo, and Johnson; and adviser Domingo Salinas.

Obando y Bravo is attending as mediator and witness.

Bermudez said that his first proposal today would be an immediate cease-fire that allows the beginning of discussions on the integrity of the peace agreements signed by the five Central American presidents, which include the contras' demobilization.

He said he would be prepared to demobilize his forces "within 24 hours" if the Sandinists fully comply with the Esquipulas and Tela agreements, which stipulate a full amnesty and guarantees so that they may peacefully return to their country.

Tinoco said that "the only way" to guarantee an effective cease-fire is "to stop the fighting on both sides," and "all the contras must return to Honduras" for this.

He said that the contras will be able to return to Nicaragua unarmed, even before the 25 February elections are held, once a firm agreement is reached on their demobilization.

Referring to guarantees, he indicated that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to accept all the conditions stipulated by the Esquipulas Agreements' International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV), which is composed of UN and OAS officials.

New Cease-Fire Proposed

PA1411034689 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0245 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov (DPA) —The Nicaraguan Government today presented to the Nicaraguan rebels a new cease-fire proposal that would allow the rebels to remain armed provided that they return to their camps in Honduras and then negotiate the conditions for their demobilization.

Sandinist regime adviser Paul Reichler, a U.S. attorney, said the proposal presented during a meeting—held at an OAS building—between the parties in conflict is an "important new concession" by the Nicaraguan Government.

Reichler pointed out that this is the first time the Sandinist government has proposed establishing a cease-fire without having reached a simultaneous commitment on the demobilization of the rebels—scheduled for 5

December according to the agreement signed in Tela by the presidents of the five Central American countries.

Without explicitly rejecting the proposal, Colonel Enrique Bermudez, the rebels or "contras" commander said—upon leaving the site of the meeting—the new Sandinist initiative is not seeking a cease-fire, but a "withdrawal" of all rebel forces currently on Nicaraguan territory.

Arriving at the OAS building, Bermudez had said the "contras" are ready to be demobilized in "24 hours" provided that the Sandinists fulfill the commitments dealing with democratization and creating the suitable conditions for the return of the rebel troops to Nicaragua. The rebel leader also said he plans to decree an immediate and unconditional cease-fire or even a unilateral truce while the verification mechanisms to ensure the end the of hostilities are discussed. He maintained that the forces in conflict should keep the positions they currently occupy.

Nicaraguan Foreign Vice Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, who headed the Sandinist delegation to the meeting said there is no way to attain an effective cease-fire without separating the parties in conflict. He added the "contras" should return to their camps in Honduras and wait for a demobilization agreement.

Reichler reported that Bermudez wants a cease-fire with the forces remaining in their current positions to "protect the strategic advantages he obtained through" the recent "infiltration" by the rebels in Nicaraguan territory.

Sandinist adviser Reichler explained that the new Nicaraguan proposal is a "positive" response to the request by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo who is attending the negotiations that began in New York as witness. Cardinal Obando y Bravo had requested that a discussion on the cease-fire, amnesty, and demobilization be held separately. Under the terms of the new plan, the Nicaraguan Government would establish "exit corridors" to Honduras for the rebel forces to use. The Nicaraguan Government would also withdraw its forces from such corridors and allow international supervision of the rebels' exodus.

Reichler said the Honduran Government has expressed its consent for the rebels to return to their camps in Honduras. Should a cease-fire agreement be reached, Reichler said, it would be in effect immediately. In addition, he said, a specific number of days would be established for the rebel forces to complete their departure from Nicaragua.

Reichler also accused the rebel leadership of acting in "bad faith" during the discussion of the terms for their demobilization. Moreover, he said, during the session held today, Bermudez listed the preconditions for the demobilization. According to Reichler, this would imply a renegotiation of the peace agreements, which falls within the scope of the negotiations held between the Sandinist Government and the Nicaraguan political opposition.

The meeting occurred at the same time that the OAS was holding its general assembly in Washington. The parties agreed to meet again tomorrow.

Meeting Ends Without Results

PA1411040189 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov (AFP)—The first round of negotiations carried out today in Washington between the Nicaraguan Government and the anti-Sandinist contras concluded without an agreement on the renewal of the cease-fire in the country's conflict; both sides accused each other of being stubborn.

The negotiations, which began at the UN headquarters in New York on 9 November, continued today at the OAS headquarters—where the 19th OAS Assembly General also began.

The Nicaraguan Government's adviser, U.S. lawyer Paul Reichler, said after the meeting that the delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco had announced that it is willing to immediately accept a cease-fire while continuing with the negotiations on the contras' demobilization, as proposed by Nicaraguan Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo.

However, he added, the contras who have infiltrated Nicaragua must first return to their camps in Honduras through corridors designated by agreement and supervised by the International Support and Verification Commission (CIAV), which is composed of OAS and UN officials.

Reichler said that the Nicaraguan Government pledged to decree a complete amnesty for all the contra political prisoners once all the rebel forces have returned to Honduras and 50 percent of its members have been demobilized under the CIAV's supervision.

Former Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez, head of the contra delegation, said that what Managua requests "is a withdrawal, rather than a cease-fire, in military terms."

"We propose a verifiable cease-fire, what we understand as an end to hostilities supervised by the CIAV, but keeping the territory" occupied by each side, he said.

Reichler believes that the contras do not want to discuss the demobilization "because they again presented a list of unacceptable political, legislative, and administrative demands."

The demands, he indicated, include reforms to the constitution and the Judicial Branch; a sector of the Army being disarmed; and the private ownership of a television station.

The negotiations will continue at 1100 on Tuesday, 14 November, Reichler said.

Editorial Views Ortega Cease-Fire Suspension

PA0911160889 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 89 p 3

[Editorial: "A Healthy Concern"]

[Text] The huge—and in most cases hypocritical—cloud of dust that has been kicked up around the failure to extend the unilateral cease-fire confirms the correctness of the decision that the Nicaraguan president has made.

Regardless of the motives and degrees of sincerity of certain governments and political leaders which have expressed concern for or disagreement with the measure, peace, or the elections, for Nicaragua this international concern is healthy and necessary.

Fortunately, the international conscience, which was seemingly already becoming agreeable to a never-ending war, has been shaken. It was content with the good results produced by the Tela accords and the progress made within the electoral process, but, at the same time, they were implicitly expecting Nicaragua to continue producing dead people and resigning itself to seeing the contras demobilize when the United States saw fit.

It would be logical for the growing number of casualties at the hands of the contras to cause more alarm than a sovereign act of legitimate defense of a country experiencing foreign aggression, blockade, and harrassment. Now, given that the risk-free massacres and attacks against Nicaraguan citizens are not viewed as a threat to peace, it was necessary to change the "laissez-faire" attitude toward the contras.

The nonextension of the cease-fire has revived the contra demobilization issue on the international agenda and the issue of the the war in Nicaragua in Yankee political circles. Bush can no longer portray himself as a standard-bearer of peace or participate in "democratic parties" when he has to solve the problem of his merciless and failed aggression that continues to claim casualties. This makes his country a terrorist and criminal state. The crude U.S. reaction is understandable under these circumstances.

It is a positive sign that the UN secretary general has expressed deep concern over the Nicaraguan Government's decision, because this could encourage the CIAV [International Support and Verification Commission] to comply with the contras' demobilization within the deadline. This would render unnecessary resuming the cease-fire because the war would have ended.

USSR Ambassador Details Increased Aid in Leon

PA1111154989 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Nov 89 p 11

[Report by Leon A. Torres]

[Text] Leon—On 6 November, Valeriy Nikolayenko, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, called on the United States to stop its aggression against Nicaragua.

Nikolayenko spoke before more than 400 workers of Leon, regional authorities, and diplomats, all of whom gathered at the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers to commemorate the 72d anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution, and the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

He said: "On the international level, the Soviet Union has called for the immediate cessation of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. Now that there are new infiltrations and threats, the Soviet Union is on Nicaragua's side. At the United Nations and other international forums, as well as in relations with other states, the Soviet Union has always tried to strengthen Nicaragua's position."

Nikolayenko said the Soviet Union, just as the international community, has been carefully observing the preparations for the Nicaraguan elections, which are taking place under unprecedented international control.

"It can be seen that, despite the troublesome economic condition and the attacks by the contras, the necessary conditions for a normal election process has been created. An objective observer can tell that Nicaragua's independent policy, full of deep social and economic changes made for the good of the people, enjoys the people's immense support. What the Nicaraguan people now demand is peace," he said.

The Soviet ambassador said that the Soviet Union increased its shipment of goods to Nicaragua since 1985, when the United States set up an economic blockade.

The total volume of civil-type Soviet Union aid between 1980 and 1989 is worth approximately 2 billion rubles, or about $3 billion.

The Soviet aid includes cars, tractors, planes, several types of machinery, oil and other raw materials, fertilizers, laminated metal sheets, and food.

There is also technical cooperation, which includes the successful completion of projects such as the construction of oil storage tanks, a satellite communications station, agricultural equipment repair shops in Managua, and study centers.

These study centers include the Politechnical Study Center for 600 Leon students, a center properly outfitted by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has also cooperated in the construction of a cotton spinning plant, TEXNICSA [Textilera de Nicaragua, S.A.], and it has sponsored a radio station in Esteli.

An important part of the bilateral cooperation in the social area is the assistance provided by the Soviet

Union in the health and education fields, the ambassador reported. He said that Soviet professors work at Leon university and middle specialized schools and that 1,700 Nicaraguans are studying at Soviet higher educational centers.

Former Rebels Report Armed Political Pressure

PA1111200889 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Nov 89 p 5

[Text] Former contra leaders "Calin" and "Chileno" of the Masaya task force, part of the Jorge Salazar regional command, confirmed during a press conference on 6 November that the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] leaders instructed them to conduct armed proselytizing in favor of the UNO [National Opposition Unity] and its candidate Violeta Barrios de Chamorro.

Carlos Martinez, alias "Calin," who was the head of psychological operations of the Masaya task force, said that since September the strategic command in Yamales, Honduras, ordered them to conduct armed propaganda activities for the UNO candidate in the areas controlled by the contras.

Martinez added: "The UNO and FDN are related. I learned of meetings between contra and UNO leaders in El Guabo, Chontales Department. We urged the people to register their names and vote for Dona Violeta if they wanted to avoid trouble."

The contra leader stayed in the FDN ranks for nearly 5 years. On 31 October, however, he made up his mind to lay down his arms in Presillas, near Muelle de los Bueyes. He reported he was paid 100 lempiras, or $50 monthly. "We threatened the people with taking them away and other measures if they did not vote for Dona Violeta" in areas such as Cano Garcia, El Quintal, El Pital, and others in Region 5.

Early this month, BARRICADA published an order signed by former colonel and contra leader Enrique Bermudez instructing all guerrillas to carry out coercive actions in favor of UNO and its candidate, Violeta Barrios. Although the UNO leaders have stated they are not linked to the FDN, "Calin" and "Chileno" have confirmed it.

Orlando Barrera, "Chileno," said: "We had specific instructions to support UNO. Barrera led 286 men until 25 October. He also said that contra leaders "Franklyn," FDN chief of staff, and "Johnny," of the military high command, gave him specific instructions. "If the peasants refused to vote for UNO, we threatened to kidnap them," he said.

Several times during the press conference, "Chileno" was actually cheeky. He said: "In the mountains we survived by pressuring the peasants. You know, nothing can be refused to an armed man."

At the conference, attended by 14 other contras who had laid down their arms, "Chileno" said that they infiltrated Nicaragua with specific orders to attack civilian targets and to carry out sabotage.

"The resistance forces (contras) are powerless to initiate a military offensive, but they can attack and sabotage civilian targets," "Chileno" said. The former contra leader stayed with the FDN 6 years. He said he and five of his men laid down their arms because they (his superiors) were not complying with the Sapoa accords."

A few minutes later, however, he hinted that his decision was due to the fact that he had been underpaid. "I was supposed to receive 7,000 lempiras, but they gave me only 3,000," he reported. At the official exchange rate, the payment represents $1,500.

At the end of the press conference, Deputy Commander Oscar Loza, State Security operations chief, said without giving many details: "Serious clashes are taking place. The contras are still able to kill. They still can attack cooperatives and vehicles and this means there are going to be dead. They can no longer destroy the revolution, but they can still kill, attack, and rob, and this is worrisome."

According to Loza, "the links between the armed organizations and UNO is significant for all elements in the country."

Newspaper Poll Shows UNO Candidates in Lead

PA1111034089 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] If the elections were held today, 42.8 percent of the Nicaraguans would vote for Violeta Barrios de Chamorro but only 21.3 percent would cast their ballot for Daniel Ortega Saavedra. These figures are based on the information resulting from the second poll that was conducted among 1,284 Nicaraguans between 23 and 30 October by the newspaper LA PRENSA and the U.S. newspaper THE NEW HERALD. Those polled were scientifically selected as representatives of a non-controlled public opinion.

The rest of the presidential candidates would receive, all together, 1.1 percent of the votes. Chamorro's wide lead over the other candidates shows there is no substantial opposition aside from the UNO [National Opposition Union]. The opposition coalition has attained such a high degree of consolidation that the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] has no chance of dividing the UNO or gathering support for what it has been promoting as the third alternative.

It is interesting to compare the October figures with the results of our July poll, when only the FSLN candidates had been named. In that first scientific sounding out of the people's opinion carried out by LA PRENSA, 45.7 percent said they would vote for Violeta Chamorro and 26.1 percent chose Daniel Ortega.

Chamorro's lead over Ortega—both in LA PRENSA's July poll and the one we are analyzing today—has remained above 20 points, a percentage superiority that is very difficult to break when the elections are less than 3 months away.

On the other hand, 35 percent of the people have yet to decide which candidate they will choose. The campaign that will officially begin on 4 December will help uncertain voters decide which candidate to choose, planned in the format is that they also learn about government platforms and what each candidate has to offer to the Nicaraguan people.

The figures reported here correspond to a poll conducted in Nicaragua after the registration period ended. The work was carried out by selecting 120 points throughout the country and encompassing all the country's municipalities, including the Atlantic coast.

The interviews were carried out between 23 and 30 October and included 1,284 persons, with a 4-percent margin for error.

The Costa Rican firm Borge and Associates, Inc., whose experience in this kind of work is well known, was in charge of designing the poll, conducting it, and tabulating the information.

LA PRENSA was able to hire the firm's services thanks to the sponsorship of U.S. newspapers like THE NEW HERALD of Miami, which will simultaneously publish with LA PRENSA the results of this interesting poll.

The Sandinist candidates, Ortega and Ramirez, received many more negative remarks from the Nicaraguans during our second poll on the Chamorro-Godoy ticket, which received a superior amount of positive opinions.

When the people were asked to give their favorable or unfavorable opinion on each of the candidates, Daniel Ortega was the one least favored, with 51.6 percent of the opinions against him and only 26.5 percent in his favor, thus getting a minus 25 percent balance.

According to electoral campaign experts, a presidential candidate who gets more than 33 percent of unfavorable opinions is a sure loser. Ortega is definitely a bad candidate with 25 percent.

UNO presidential candidate Violeta Chamorro was the most popular person with a wide lead of opinions in her favor. She received the support of a 58.7 percent majority against 16.2 percent whose opinion was unfavorable, thus giving her a 42.5 percent positive balance.

There is an interesting point concerning the FSLN vice presidential candidate. Sergio Ramirez fared better than Daniel Ortega, even though he had more negative than positive opinions. Forty-seven percent of the people reject Ramirez, who was welcomed only by 26 percent, thus giving him a negative balance of minus 20.5 percent—5 points over his partner in the re-election ticket.

UNO vice presidential candidate Virgilio Godoy is supported by 34 percent of the people and he is criticized by 20.8 percent, thus achieving a positive balance of 11.1 percent.

Poll Shows 95 Percent of Voters Registered

PA1011200589 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] The first poll taken in Nicaragua since the conclusion of the voter-registration period shows that 95 percent of the Nicaraguan people who were polled said they had registered to vote.

Approximately 99 percent of the people who will be voting for the government candidate, Daniel Ortega, have registered and 99 percent of the people who will vote for the opposition candidate, Violeta Chamorro, have done likewise, according to the first scientific poll on this matter.

This means that practically everybody who has made a decision on the person for whom he will vote has registered. The small percentage that did not register will not hurt either of the two candidates.

Approximately 50 percent of the few people who did not register said they failed to do so because they do not want to vote. The other 50 percent said either that they did not have time or that they had some personal problem that prevented them from registering. According to the poll, no one was prevented from registering.

We can state that the registration system worked well and that whoever wanted to register was able to do so. This is true at least in the areas visited by our pollsters, who covered much of the territory, including Atlantic Coast areas such as Muelle de los Bueyes and Bonanza.

Atlantic Region Picks National, Local Candidates

PA1111180889 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] A people's convention held on 6 November in Puerto Cabezas, Northern Atlantic Department, approved its program of autonomous government. Commander Tomas Borge, president of the Peace and Autonomy Commission, presided over the meeting. Over 1,000 delegates attended the people's conventions to elect 45 representatives to the Northern Atlantic Regional Autonomous Council, and 3 candidates and 2 alternates to the National Assembly. During the inauguration ceremony, Commander Borge commented on activities by right-wing parties in this region.

[Borge] "The leaders of right-wing parties do not dare come to this region. They know that no one is [words indistinct]. How many Conservative Party militants are here in this meeting? [Crowd hisses, boos]"

During the convention, FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] candidates to the Regional Autonomous Council unveiled their government plan.

[Borge] "The people must [words indistinct] those who undertake a commitment and fail to keep their word. [passage indistinct]."

In closing the meeting, the Sandinist leader scored the right wing for never remembering the Atlantic coast.

[Borge] "The only ones who risk [words indistinct] those who are still acting under the counterrevolutionary banner, those who say they will support the pro-Yankee rightist candidates."

Conservative Labor Party Requests Legal Status

PA1111010689 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1911 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Managua, 3 Nov (DPA)—A former member of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] today asked the institution that regulates the Nicaraguan political parties to grant legal status to a new conservative party whose name differs from the names of existing conservative parties by the addition of the word "labor" to its name.

Jose Maria Icabalceta, the former CSE member, and other conservatives, including Deputy Gerardo Alfaro, decided to legalize their political party after they broke with Hernaldo Zuniga, who leads the Conservative National Action party.

The request was received by Orlando Tardencilla, secretary of the National Council of Political Parties. This was reported by the local media, which noted the existence of other conservative parties in Nicaragua.

The other legalized conservative parties, which are qualified to participate in the 25 February elections, are the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), which is going alone to the elections, and the Conservative Popular Alliance (APC) and the National Conservative Party (PNC), which are running in the elections as part of the National Opposition Union (UNO). Another conservative party which is also participating alone in the elections is the Social Conservative Party of Nicaragua, led by Fernando Aguero Rocha, who was linked to the Nicaraguan Resistance leadership some years back.

The institution which authorizes the functioning of political parties in Nicaragua is currently processing another request to legalize the Democratic Action Party. Its decision has yet to be issued.

There are presently 21 political parties with legal status in Nicaragua. These include the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front. Eleven of those legal parties as well as two other parties without legal status form part of the UNO.

Fighting Reported in Esteli, Jinotega Departments

PA1011133989

[Editorial Report] Managua BARRICADA in Spanish on 27 October on pages 1 and 5 carries a 500-word unattributed report on ambushes by contra fighters, referred to as National Opposition Union [UNO] "armed activists," on 26 and 25 October. The first attack took place in the Miraflor Zone, 12 kms northeast of the city of Esteli, Esteli Department. Interior Ministry fighter Orlando Guevara Blandon was killed. The second attack took place in the Cebadia area, 17 kms northeast of Matiguas, Matagalpa Department; two peasants belonging to a local cooperative were killed.

The same newspaper on 8 November on pages 1 and 5 carries a 500-word unattributed report on a statement issued by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] Information and Public Relations Office. The report says that on 5 November, a contra group ambushed two buses, one in the Cosmatillo sector and the other in the Bijugaita sector, 13 kms northeast of Villa Revolucion, Camaopa Municipality, Juigalpa Department. Also on that day, "an UNO armed group blew up four electricity towers in Congo River, 15 kms northeast of Villa Revolucion. There is no mention of casualties on either side in these two reports. The newspaper article concludes by stating "another contra group kidnapped and later killed Antonio Cisneros in La Mueca Hill, 20 kms northeast of Nueva Guinea Department, and kidnapped two other civilians in David Hill, 24 kms east of the Jose Benito Escaboar neighborhood."

Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 9 November carries a 3-minute report that states "five UNO armed activists, belonging to the Salvador Perez Regional Command were killed in Tierras Calientes, Pantasma, Jinotega Department, while trying to conduct sabotage missions in the place called El Quebracho." Citing officer Daniel Soza of the EPS Information and Public Relations Office, the radio station adds "33d Brigade soldiers fought for 30 minutes with a contra group." The report goes on to state that "another contra group burned a Toyota van belonging to the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise, at the El Libano Hill, 75 km north of Jinotega. The radio station concludes by noting the Cristobal Vanegas Rapid Hunger Battalion "discovered 30 UNO armed activists in the Santa Teresa and San Jose de Bocay region, but no fighting was reported because the contras fled."

Panama

Noriega Terms Baker Statement 'Acid Rain'

PA1411060389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0521 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 13 Nov (ACA-EFE)—Panama Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega today termed the criticism issued against the

Panamanian regime by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker at the OAS as "acid rain."

"It is the usual acid rain," Noriega simply said in a scornful way when asked by ACAN-EFE about Baker's speech which called for the Panamanian regime's isolation.

Noriega refused to comment further on the OAS Assembly General meeting that began today in Washington. One of the main topics is the Panamanian political crisis.

Baker requested the isolation of the Panamanian regime, which he declared "illegal," and asserted that his country will not normalize relations with Noriega, the "dictator."

The general, Panama's "strong man," attended the ceremony where the new directorate board of the progovernment Journalists Union of Panama was sworn in this evening. Its new secretary general, Baltazar Aizpurua, declared Noriega the "leader of the national liberation struggle and the next head of state."

Journalists' Day will be celebrated tomorrow, 14 November, in Panama.

Noriega refused to comment on the possibility that he may be appointed head of state as requested by several sectors of the regime who have recently issued statements regarding this.

Government and Justice Minister Renato Pereira participated in the event also and he scored "Washington's narco-McCarthyism" which seeks, according to him, to "legitimize a hard-line policy against (Latin American) governments and covert criminal actions against nationalist leaders who displease the White House."

Pereira, considered one of the ministers who is closest to Noriega, criticized General Maxwell Thurman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, and General Marc Cisneros, commander of U.S. Army South, whom he accused of "unleashing a psychological war against Panama."

"The brutal rupture of the world's political balance, caused when one of the superpowers' (the Soviet Union) abandoned the international arena, favors Washington's adventures in Latin America," Pereira added, referring to the international situation.

The ceremony in which the new directorate board of the Journalists Union of Panama was sworn in was also attended by Panamanian President Francisco Rodriguez, most of the cabinet ministers, and many general staff officers.

New Secretary General Baltazar Aizpurua lambasted "the strategy of lies used against Noriega to dominate Panama," and stated the union's solidarity with the general "to counter the U.S. aggression."

The Journalists Union of Panama includes most of the professionals who work in the pro-government media or media which is allied with the current regime.

Names of Delegates to OAS Meeting Disclosed

PA0911121989 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0025 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 8 Nov (DPA)—Panamanian Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam; Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, former Canal treaty negotiator; and Pedro Pereira, leader of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party, constitute, in principle, Panama's delegation to the OAS General Assembly that is to begin on 13 November in Washington.

Romulo Escobar, head of a government advisory commission on foreign policy, reported this after meeting today with the foreign minister to work out the final details on the position Panama will take before the OAS, where the country's crisis is part of the agenda.

Escobar disclosed that the mission will depart on 11 November, taking with them a series of documents to prove "the truth of the Panamanian problem," which is caused by U.S. aggression.

Escobar also said that the resignation of the GDR government is proof that changes in criteria in political, economic, and social fields have been occurring not only in East Berlin, but in many socialist and capitalist countries as well. [sentence as received]

U.S. Army Operation in Colon Said To Intimidate

PA1011221589 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] In a new display of arrogance and for intimidation purposes, the U.S. Army South has carried out a tactical military operation, without coordinating it with their Panamanian counterparts, in the vicinity of the Monte Esperanza area on the Atlantic side, which was returned to the Panamanian Government when the Torrijos-Carter treaties went into effect.

The operation, which lasted approximately 4 hours, involved 300 heavily armed soldiers supported by Hummer and Gugel military vehicles, A-7 planes, and two Blackhawk helicopter gunships. During the operation, the helicopters and planes made low altitude flights that alarmed residents in the areas of Margarita and Colon City.

Galeta Island 'Attack' Said U.S. Army Protest

PA1111152189 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Nov 89 pp 1, 20

[Text] A Colon Province source has disclosed to CRITICA that Southern Command generals want to hide from the national and international community that a recent shootout at Galeta Island was a protest by

U.S. soldiers regarding the prolonged confinement to quarters they have been subjected to.

This source added that the report of an "attack" on Galeta Island is completely absurd and ridiculous.

What happened, it was said, is that the U.S. soldiers, fed up with the actions of and orders of Maxwell Thurman and Marc Cisneros, fired their weapons into the air a sign of protest.

The U.S. soldiers got angry because it is a tradition for them to participate in the Colon independence day festivities, but Thurman's and Cisneros' orders prevented them from participating. These two "commanders" want to establish a Guantanamo-like situation at U.S. canal bases.

It was also disclosed that the excessive confinement to quarters is causing tension among the U.S. troops, and this results in shootouts among themselves.

However, the ridiculous side of all this is that Thurman and Cisneros are trying to make it look as if Panamanians carried out the "attack" on Galeta Island, where they have a sophisticated interoceanic communications installation.

Our source said that these false reports are casting doubt on the largest army in the world and placing it in a very bad position because it is fighting an imaginary war against the Panamanian people.

Meanwhile, Pentagon spokesman Fred Hoffman has stressed that "there were no casualties in the attack and that the patrols that combed the area at dawn on 5 November did not find any evidence of intruders or that bullets had been fired."

Hoffman contradicted and ridiculed the versions supplied by Thurman and Cisneros when he said that "the number of intruders could not be immediately determined, but it is believed few were involved."

U.S. 'Unaccredited' Charge D'Affaires Criticized

PA1011220089 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Nov 89 p 4

["By The Way" column by Justo Arroyo]

[Text] What would happen if the gringos were to break relations with the Soviet Union and then send a charge d'affaires to Moscow, without Soviet approval? How long do you think the intruder would last in the Soviet Union? But let us not go that far, because everyone knows the kind of panic that a superpower produces.

Let us ask the same question about China. Let us imagine one of these arrogant "diplomats" stepping off a plane in Beijing and heading for the U.S. Embassy without informing the Chinese Government. How much time do you think would pass from the moment he got off the plane until the moment he got thrown in jail?

What would the gringos do about their imprisoned charge d'affaires? How many tanks do you think they would send to Moscow or Beijing? How many Marines? How many jets would fly in the skies of the Soviet Union or China? What General Thurman or Cisneros would bully about invading those countries?

These questions make evident the essential cowardice of the United States. The sending of a "charge d'affaires" who is unaccredited by Panama and who entered through a military airport in the canal area is the sort of abuse they would not commit against any other country.

In Panama, the gringos violate every international treaty, our air and land space, and our immigration laws, and in addition to that they have unleashed arrogant and bullying military personnel who are placing our people in danger.

People like Carlos Andres Perez, Oscar Arias, or Alan Garcia do not see this kind of abuse. They are too busy keeping their bellies full. They look the other way when it comes to seeing the illegal actions that a superpower is committing against a small and defenseless nation that is also a proud nation.

The "charge d'affaires" who is replacing John Maisto has one single task: to intensify U.S. meddling. His job is to continue maintaining U.S. contact with the opposition and to sharpen their claws for a final attack.

He has no other mission. He is a destabilizing agent who struts throughout Panama with the support of the rifles and tanks of the Southern Command. This is, anyway you look at it, cowardice.

PRC Ambassador Yusheng Offers Economic Help

PA1011011189 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Nov 89 p 10

[Text] Wang Yusheng, PRC ambassador to Panama, visited Panamanian Agriculture Minister Darien Ayala and expressed the Chinese Government's and people's support for the Panamanian people in their struggle for sovereignty.

Ayala said it is pleasant to enjoy the PRC solidarity now that the Panamanian people are under severe economic pressure and enduring a low-intensity war which is being waged by the northern empire. Ambassador Yusheng offered to try to attain his government's cooperation in providing technical aid to the Panamanian agriculture sector in programs dealing with industries, vegetable farming and seeds, fish farming, fertilizers and pesticides.

Yusheng also said that the PRC expects to help improve Panama's economy particularly in the agricultural field.

U.S. Nuclear Sub's Canal Passage Protested

PA1111034489 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] The Institute of Renewable Resources, INRENARE, has categorically protested and reported to the community that, on 4 November, a U.S. nuclear submarine went through the Panama Canal endangering the lives of Panamanians because of its shipment of death and radioactivity.

INRENARE has stated that the U.S. submarine that went through the canal at 1715 on 4 November did so without the authorization of Panamanian authorities, flagrantly violating the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and thus the nation's sovereignty.

The INRENARE complaint noted that most Panamanians live in the Panama Canal basin, which is why the complaint is so important.

"This practice affects the Panamanian people's health because of the toxic residues left by these ships as they travel through the canal, thus increasing the levels of cancer-related illnesses and contaminating and damaging our country's natural resources."

Paper Advises Against Manfredo as Canal Chief

PA1111042289 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Nov 89 pp 1, 19

[Report by Reinaldo Labastide C.]

[Text] "To refuse to appoint the Panamanian Canal administrator designated by the National Assembly is a flagrant violation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties," journalist Luis Restrepo Rosas said today.

Restrepo added that the 1977 treaties clearly define the canal's operations and administration under Article 3, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph C, stating: "Beginning on 1 January 1990, a Panamanian citizen shall act as Panama Canal administrator and the Republic of Panama shall propose him."

Restrepo said that in view that U.S. President George Bush did not recognize the Manuel Solis Palma government, a formula was found so that the U.S. Government could not reject the appointment of a Panamanian administrator. This was done with the help of the Omar Torrijos Foundation, and thus the National Assembly appointed a Panamanian administrator.

He also said that former legislators Hugo Giraud and Luis Navas presented the proposal made by the Omar Torrijos Foundation. The law to select the candidate for administrator was subsequently approved.

Journalist Restrepo Rosas, who is recognized for his brave writings on Panama-U.S. relations, said that since the Reagan administration the United States has been manipulating all matters related to this aspect of the treaty compliance, using the U.S. majority on the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] Board of Directors to gradually begin stripping the future canal administrator of all his duties.

"These duties were transferred to a chief engineer in Washington, from where the Panama Canal is managed," Restrepo stressed.

He repeated what has been happening lately; that is, that the PCC Board of Directors does not meet with the Panamanian board members because Panamanians are not granted U.S. visas to travel to the United States where all the meetings are being held.

"The United States has violated Article 3 of the Panama Canal Treaties by refusing to accept the Panamanian candidate who was to act as canal administrator, appointed by the Legislative Assembly, in full compliance with all the constitutional rules of the Republic of Panama," he stressed.

Restrepo Rosas said that the position Panama should adopt over this situation should be of "immediate rejection, to denounce it internationally as a flagrant treaty violation by the U.S. Government," and not to accept what is rumored—that the United States will provisionally put Panamanian Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo in charge of the canal administration.

"I want to stress that if Fernando Manfredo accepts the role of canal administrator on 1 January 1990, he will be taking a direct part in the violation of Article 3, paragraph 3, subparagraph C of the Panama Canal treaties. In addition, Manfredo will be tossing through the window a brilliant track record that began as a National Institute student struggling against the 1947 Filos-Hines Agreements, continued as Minister of Commerce and Industries in the so-called Banana War [reference to the Panama Government's struggle during the 1970's against the United Fruit Company to market bananas independently and tax banana exports], as a canal treaty negotiator, and as PCC deputy administrator, where he has worked with a patriotism that has earned him the admiration of all Panamanians," Restrepo stressed.

Luis Restrepo Rosas claims that LA REPUBLICA has been the only newspaper that has persistently kept reporting the U.S. maneuvers to avoid appointing a Panamanian administrator and handing over the canal to Panama on 31 December 1999. "This is the first step toward not handing over the canal," he said.

Argentina

Menem Hints at Mediating in Panama Crisis

PY1311220489 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Nov 89 p 5

[Excerpt] "It is Panama's turn," exclaimed President Carlos Menem at the Metropolitan Airport yesterday when talking to Brazilian President Jose Sarney and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti about the letters he received from U.S. President George Bush and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega thanking him for his short mediation last month to achieve a new cease-fire between the Sandinists and the "contras." Menem added that Bush "views the Argentine attitude favorably."

In the afternoon, however, during a dialogue with reporters while reviewing an Argentine-Brazilian fair, Menem played down the possibility by saying: "Even though we obtained a positive result in Nicaragua, our eventual intervention in Panama is only a possibility." [passage omitted]

Menem Discusses UTA Strike; Cabinet Reconvenes

PY0911215789 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The Motor Transport Workers Union [UTA] began an indefinite strike at midnight, contradicting government orders which stated that the UTA and the Argentine Federation of Automotive Passenger Carriers [FATAP] must solve the salary problem through negotiations.

The situation on the third day of the stoppage is slightly better, although a large number of people are still waiting on the streets trying to get on the few buses being driven by their owners.

A few minutes ago, Deputy Secretary for Transportation Nestor Fernandez announced that at midday only 30 percent of the usual number of buses in the federal capital were working normally; because of this, measures will be adopted to ensure that at least 50 percent of the buses will run today.

Representatives of the Federal Police, the Buenos Aires Provincial Police, and the National Gendermerie are meeting at Transportation Secretariat offices to study ways of restoring normal bus service. [passage omitted]

Subway Chairman Jose Barbero reports that his sector's services have also improved, and five subway lines are functioning normally. Although the subway personnel are members of the UTA, they have decided to suspend their strike. [passage omitted]

The railroad service is normal. More coaches will be put into service, and the number of trains in service will be increased, but trains of the Roca Line connecting Constitucion to La Plata through the Temperley stretch are delayed because of a derailment.

UTA Secretary General Juan Manuel Palacios has confirmed that the indefinite strike will continue and that the UTA will not accept compulsory negotiations because this is not a legal solution to the conflict. He says that this would merely put off the problem for a month or so. Palacios added that it would only create more difficulties for the workers. [passage omitted]

FATAP Director Luis Carral asserted that the business sector will double its efforts to put the buses back into service. Carral said that in view of compulsory negotiations FATAP will urge workers to return to their jobs unless they want to be dismissed. [passage omitted]

Transportation sector businessmen have informed the Transportation Secretariat that a few drivers are returning to work. Businessmen believe that in a few more hours 40-50 percent of the buses will be functioning normally. [passage omitted]

President Carlos Menem commented this morning on the UTA attitude:

[Begin Menem recording] This is an emergency situation. We cannot pay more than we have. I believe that the businessmen have offered a basic salary of around 75,000 australs per month. Until yesterday this amount represented nearly $100, and this is a good increase. [passage omitted]

Evidently, there is a political infiltration of ideas that are not shared by all Argentine people. I do not believe the infiltration comes from Peronist or radical movements. This is the work of the ultra-left. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Menem asserted that those who want to work and who are sacrificing themselves for the benefit of the people will be rewarded. He urged them not to leave their posts. Menem added that yesterday many members of the public asked him not to give in. The president said he has decided not give in, not because he is stubborn, but because people who need the public transport services cannot be defrauded. [passage omitted]

Asked if the railroads that join the strike will be closed down, Menem said:

[Begin recording] [Menem] The railroad lines that strike will be closed.

[Reporter] (?But many people will be left without transportation.)

[Menem] We will find a way of getting these people to their jobs. We cannot accept this type of attitude. Or would you prefer to see the country explode? [end recording] [passage omitted]

At 1700 this afternoon the Cabinet meeting that started last night will be reconvened. The Cabinet members attending the meeting will analyze the difficulties created by the UTA decision to continue the strike. The meeting will be held at the [words indistinct] room under

the chairmanship of Interior Minister Eduardo Bauza. Justicialist leader Antonio Caffiero will attend the meeting. President Menem will not attend.

It has been reported that 50 bus companies have been urged to return to normal work; otherwise Decree 429, which provides for the temporary confiscation of buses, will be implemented. This decree, which has been mentioned by President Menem, establishes that buses will be confiscated and driven by National Gendarmerie personnel. [passage omitted]

In a Justicialist Party communique signed by Antonio Caffiero, the party expresses its support for the decisions made by President Menem. [passage omitted]

Commander Adalino Barberi, the National Gendarmerie director general, has reported that the Transportation Secretariat officials are still studying the measures to be taken to confiscate the buses from the owners who fail to follow government instructions.

IMF Grants $1.4-Million Loan, Praises Firmness

PY1311210889 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Nov 89 p 13

[Text] (DYN)—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) decided to grant Argentina a 1.4-million-dollar credit through a stand-by agreement reached late on Friday night after long negotiations. The first fresh loan will arrive by the end of the month. In justifying the decision, the IMF authorities praised the "firmness of the Argentine government in consolidating the aims of economic stability and structural change." Among other countries, United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan and Australia voted in favour of the agreement. The IMF statement contains congratulations to the Argentine economic team "for its quickness of reaction in the face of critical events." Sources disclosed that before its discussions the IMF members received a note from US Treasury Secretary David Mulford pointing out that "the effort carried out by Argentina deserves the support of the IMF." In turn, the Argentine economic team sent IMF special envoy Joaquin Ferran a letter in which they promise to press ahead with the stability plan.

Justicialist Party Delegation Ends PRC Visit

Senator Meets PRC President

PY1211013889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1511 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (TELAM-PL)—Argentine Ambassador to Beijing Arturo Ossorio stated today that relations between Argentina and the PRC reveal similar points of view on international matters. In general they can be termed highly positive, he said, adding that they are likely to continue improving.

In remarks to PRENSA LATINA following the visit to the PRC of a Justicialist Party (PJ) delegation headed by Senator Eduardo Menem, Ossorio stressed the importance of the delegation's visit, which ended here yesterday.

The Argentines visited industrial and agricultural development centers in Shanghai and places of interest in Beijing. They met with officials of the PRC Government and party. Other members of the delegation were Deputies Jose Manuel de la Sota and Carlos Romero, and Argentine Ambassador to Venezuela Omar Vaquir.

The meeting between Senator Menem and PRC President Yang Shangkun took place at the end of the fifth plenum of the political bureau on Thursday.

During that meeting, Yang explained some details of the meeting and said he will travel to Argentina next year, at the invitation of Argentine President Carlos Menem, who will also visit the PRC in 1990.

Yang Shangkun's visit to Argentina is included in a tour through Brazil and Uruguay planned for the first half of the year.

During the meeting with Yang, Menem said he could attest to the exaggerations published by the mass media regarding the situation in the PRC, and now, after his first-hand view, he will be able to tell his party and his government, as well as the Argentine people, about the real situation in this country.

After terming the visit to the PRC very useful for strengthening bilateral ties, Ossorio referred to the promising level of maturity in commercial relations between the two countries.

"The important trade figures in October increased to $422 million, which shows a continuous increase year after year," he said. Argentina sells the PRC iron and steel, especially for petroleum installations, and wool and fishing equipment.

As far as fishing is concerned, the ambassador stressed the existence of Argentine-PRC joint ventures in the South Atlantic, which, in addition to meeting mutual demands, export to other countries, specifically Japan.

Moreover, Argentina imports PRC machinery, light industrials, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and textiles—all with great understanding by the PRC, given the uneven trade balance—the ambassador stated.

Ossorio also referred to the seriousness of the works being carried out by the two parties for scientific-technical cooperation, and in the cultural sector. He stressed the forthcoming Chinese film festival week in Buenos Aires.

Eduardo Menem Discusses Trade

PY1311200989 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)—Senator Eduardo Menem (Justicialist Party from La Rioja), arrived at noon

today from the PRC. Senator Menem visited the PRC last week at the invitation of the PRC Communist Party.

Menem visited the PRC accompanied by Deputy Jose Manuel de la Sota (Justicialist Party from Cordoba). He said at Ezeiza Airport that they met with PRC party and government leaders. He termed the visit "very successful."

Menem added that while in Beijing, they discussed "the international situation and bilateral relations." He added that the "chances of increasing trade relations are very good."

He said: "The PRC has a market of more than one billion inhabitants, which makes it an important market. They are willing to buy our products and they are also willing to sell to us."

He said that Argentina is currently selling wheat, wool, steel, oil, and some food products—exports that total around $400 million—to the Beijing government. Argentina purchases some manufactured products that total only 5 percent of that amount.

"We can sell even more to the PRC," Menem said, adding that coke and tools and machines for small electric power plants are among the products that can be imported from the PRC.

Foreign Minister Cavallo Departs for Japan

PY1111002489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2334 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM) — Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo departed for Japan at 2000 [2200 GMT]. The minister is heading a political, trade, and economic delegation. [passage indistinct]

'Painted Faces' Train Publicly; Seineldin Speaks

PY1111204989 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1424 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (DYN)—Colonels Mohamed Ali Seineldin and Aldo Rico, along with some 500 commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the so-called "Painted Faces" or "national" sector of the Army, gathered today in gym clothes in Palermo Park for a 2-hour physical training session with an undetermined purpose. [passage omitted]

All media attempts to find out if this unusual demonstration was part of the preparations for a so-called special Army force, whose creation—outside the framework of the Army—is being planned by some government officials, were shaken off by the military.

The group jogged for an hour, did calisthenics, and finally listened to a harangue or a briefing by Seineldin. [passage omitted]

The military men were wearing T-shirts with logos of various Armed Forces branches and of special forces groups like "Army Aviation." [passage omitted]

Journalists tried to approach Col Seineldin to ask him if these exercises were part of the creation of an "elite" group or "rapid deployment force," but the colonel only greeted the media members, boarded a bus chartered to transport some of the military men, and left.

This unusual demonstration by Seineldin and his followers took place concurrently with the publication of a Seineldin letter to Army Chief of Staff General Isidro Caceres.

The letter, which was distributed by Seineldin's friends and published by the newspapers today, asserts that the measures adopted by Gen Caceres' move against Seineldin and the officers who participated in the military uprisings, and "go against the spirit and letter of the pardon granted by President Carlos Menem."

According to Seineldin's friends, in his letter Seineldin calls on Caceres "to safeguard the principle of authority and responsibility for the command exerted during the 2 December 1989 [date as received] uprisings" in Villa Martelli.

After analyzing the constitutional provisions for granting pardons and the powers given to the president of the republic, Seineldin's letter states that the cases should have been closed and that the officers who benefitted from the presidential pardon should have not been punished.

The letter finally says that "an arbitrary act will have been committed if the principles expressed here are ignored."

Apparently, according to those close to Seineldin, he will not appeal the official decision to remove him from active duty, but he left the officers who were punished free to file any appeals appropriate under Army regulations. [passage omitted]

General Acquitted of 'Crimes Against Humanity'

PY1311205889 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Nov 89 p 11

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN)—The San Martin Federal Appeals Court yesterday definitely acquitted retired General Omar Santiago Riveros of crimes against humanity by virtue of the pardon recently granted by President Carlos Menem to military officers and former terrorists charged with similar crimes.

The ruling was decided by the favourable vote of magistrates Hugo Fossati and Jorge Barral while Judge Marta Herrera cast a dissident vote because she considered the presidential pardon unconstitutional. She thus requested that the former military commander be summoned for questioning.

On the other hand, Solicitor-General Oscar Roger was yesterday studying the possibility of applying sanctions

against the federal prosecutors who in their pronouncements recomended that the pardon be declared unconstitutional.

Roger had instructed the prosecutors to abstain from questioning the pardon on that basis since that presidential prerogative is included in the Constitution. [passage omitted]

Health Secretary Reports 500 AIDS Cases

PY1011205089 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Summary] Health Secretary Matilde Menendez reported that there are 500 confirmed cases of AIDS in Argentina. According to international calculation standards, this means the possible existence of 50,000 to 100,000 infected people; that is, people who can transmit the illness although they themselves have no symptoms. There are 18 pediatric cases of AIDS; that is, in children less than 15 years old, Menendez reported.

Bolivia

Defense Ministry 'Suffering Total Bankruptcy'

PY1011222089 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Hector Ormachea Penaranda has reported that since 1980 the national Defense Ministry has owed $8 million to several suppliers and that it is currently suffering total bankruptcy.

According to the defense minister, this situation is aggravated by the trials it had faced lately and the others yet to come as a result of financial insolvency. He denied that former Minister Alfonso Revollo had left a surplus of $18 million, as reported on several occasions. Ormachea stated that the 1989 budget allocated 230.7 million bolivianos to that ministry. "Upon assuming this post on 6 August, I found the ministry's coffers absolutely empty, with no financial resources," he said.

The defense minister explained yesterday that the government did not allocate any special funds to that ministry, as was incorrectly reported, "but it only transferred from other state sectors some unused resources, totalling 9 million bolivianos."

He said that with these resources he will be able to solve some food problems and to buy uniforms for the troops throughout the country. According to Ormachea, as a result of the debt and deficit inherited from the previous administration, the Armed Forces would have not been supplied until the end of the year if the government had not reallocated those unused state funds. [passage omitted]

Several enterprises that had been supplying the Armed Forces since 1980 have not received their money, thus leading them to sue the Defense Ministry, which is currently unable to meet its obligations. [passage omitted]

Rural Police Raid San Ramon, Arrest 30 People

PY0911160689 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] agents raided the town of San Ramon in Beni at 0500 yesterday. They arrested 30 people and transported them to La Paz.

Radio Panamericana learned of the incident through a direct telephone report by Humberto Roman from Beni. Roman is a city council candidate for the ADN-MIR [Nationalist Democratic Action - Movement of the Revolutionary Left] coalition.

Roman said that UMOPAR troops, accompanied by foreigners, raided and sacked the town. They layed siege to the town and arrested anyone who dared to leave his home, Roman said:

[Begin Roman recording] The agents also raided the church and the priest's residence, where they stole a radio and the church's gold chalice.[end recording]

Their action was illegal because they raided the San Ramon church and sacked private homes, Roman said.

Humberto Roman asked that a human rights commission be formed to check on the incident. When asked about the number of people wounded or killed, Roman said there were no injuries but added, however, that some 30 people were taken to La Paz.

[Begin Roman recording] People were arrested just for leaving their homes to see what was going on. To avoid what happened in the courageous town of Santana [words indistinct]. People then elected to stay home and wait. [end recording]

Antinarcotics Forces Need Increase to 5,000 Men

PY1011164289 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Nov 89 p 7

[Text] The Bolivian Government believes it must increase its antinarcotics forces to 5,000 men, so as to better police the national territory—particularly the border regions.

Social Defense Deputy Secretary Gonzalo Torrico, who reported this news to PRESENCIA, said that 1,264 policemen are now working for the Special Antinarcotics Force in various parts of the country.

Torrico said the number of people responsible for controlling drug manufacturing and trafficking is "insuficient," because large border zones remain unguarded and are freely used for drug trafficking and the smuggling of chemicals (substances used for the manufacture of cocaine).

Authorities have evidence that chemicals are being smuggled across the Chilean, Argentine, and Brazilian borders, areas where police are spread thin and need to be reinforced.

The 1,264 Antinarcotics Force agents are members of the Bolivian police. Many of them have attended special antinarcotics training courses at a Social Defense Secretariat training center in Chimore and at Fort Benning in the United States, Torrico said.

According to Torrico, Special Antinarcotics Force agents work in various regions of the country, but have been concentrating in Beni for the past month since Daniel Cabezas, president of the Narcotics Control and Supervision Commission, reported the presence of drug traffickers in the district. Torrico said that police agents are also investigating the Colombian ambassador's report that one of the heads of a Colombian drug-trafficking ring is in Beni Department.

"We cannot deny or confirm that alleged Colombian drug traffickers are in Beni. We have to be careful and responsible with that kind of information," Torrico said.

The efforts against narcotics continue despite the lack of resources, not only at the Social Defense Secretariat, but also in other departments throughout the country, Torrico said.

According to Torrico, the present administration discovered in August that the Social Defense Secretariat, which is under the Interior Ministry, had spent almost all the money allocated to it in the budget.

Torrico added that the secretariat hopes to obtain support from international organizations and other countries, to help it launch a more effective campaign against drug trafficking.

Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco said at the beginning of the month that the budget for antinarcotics operations was practically used up. Capobianco added that the antinarcotic agencies are almost paralyzed.

Capobianco said that the salaries of antinarcotic agents, judges, and some prosecutors under the Special Court of Controlled Substances—created by Law 1008—are being paid by the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] and the Narcotics Administration Office (NAO).

Detained Brazilians Reveal Cocaine Export System

PY1011012589 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Nov 89 p 7

[Excerpt] The detention of three Brazilian citizens in Guajara Mirim, a town near the Bolivian border, has led Brazilian authorities to the discovery of a cocaine export system in the "Puerto America" region and the knowledge that these exports are disguised by gold-mining activities in the Madre de Dios River.

A report released to PRESENCIA yesterday by the Antidrug Intelligence Group notes that Brazilians Jose Alves de Souza, alias "Fininho," Jose Ivanillo da Silva, alias "Ceara," and Luis Carlos Rodriguez, alias "Chico Gareca," have been arrested by Brazilian authorities after crossing Bolivian territory to the border town of Guajara Mirim. [passage omitted]

Coca Planting Spreads to Santa Cruz Provinces

PY1011121689 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Nov 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz—This week, the narcotics police reported to the Interior Ministry and the Campesinos Affairs Ministry on the existence of coca plantations in several provinces of this department.

Up until now, coca plantations were known to exist only in the Province of Ichilo, bordering on Chapare. According to the report from the narcotics police, however, plantations have just been discovered in the provinces of Nuflo de Chaves, Sara, Florida, and Caballero.

According to information obtained from regional authorities, coca plantations are considered illegal and, therefore, legal action to destroy them must be taken. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Foreign Minister Suggests Cuba Rejoin OAS

PY1311232689 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] At the 19th General Assembly of the OAS, which is being held in Washington, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Abreu Sodre has called for Cuba's reintegration into the OAS. He made the same request regarding Belize and Guyana.

President Sarney proposed Cuba's reintegration into the OAS for the first time in Acapulco, in 1987, during the first meeting of the Group of Eight presidents. The Group of Eight currently comprises Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The Brazilian foreign minister also commented on the implications of Latin American foreign debt, and he criticized the unfairness of current trade conditions and of international financial relations. Abreu Sodre pointed out the risks that this situation creates for the social and political stability of our continent.

Narcodollars Thought Involved in Exchange Fraud

PY1011203089 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0830 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] In Rio de Janeiro, Justice Minister Saulo Ramos and Federal Police Director Romeu Tuma have revealed the discovery of a major exchange fraud in the country, involving $300 million.

The suspicions began 2 years ago when the Central Bank exchange department discovered signs of exchange irregularities related to payments for nonexistent imports.

The group, which Tuma believes to be very large, used counterfeit import documents to send dollars abroad without having any merchandise enter the country. So far the federal police have already confirmed a $275-million fraud involving 15 banks in Rio de Janeiro. Best known are the national bank, Bamerindus, and [name indistinct].

The federal police believe that this operation is related to laundering dollars from international drug trafficking.

Chile

Salvadoran Ministers Comment on Guerrillas

PY1411022089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] El Salvador's Labor Minister Mauricio Gonzalez Dubon is visiting Chile. Gonzalez said the guerrillas that ravage the country represent a minority that is rejected by the people. The minister said Saturday's incident is a desperate act by the guerrillas, who are looking for publicity and psychological impact. Gonzalez said the fact that the guerrillas represent a minority was shown in the recent election, in which the parties representing them where beated by a large margin.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Three ministers of El Salvador's Cabinet are here in Santiago: The public works minister, the health minister, and I, the labor minister. We are learning how the Chilean Government handles the social security issue. That is the purpose of our visit. We think this experience can help us in El Salvador. [end recording]

The election has proven that the Salvadoran people want a democratic and free government, a state of law, peace, and development, the minister said. Gonzalez is a member of a delegation presently visiting the country to learn from Chilean experiences.

Consular Relations With GDR To Be Resumed

PY1111140689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has reported that Chile and the GDR have agreed to resume consular relations as of 1 January 1990.

[Begin Errazuriz recording] We have been in contact for some time with the GDR. We have held several meetings, which concluded with a visit of our Consul General in Warsaw (Jaime Lagos), who over the past few days has met with representatives of the GDR. We have decided to normalize our consular relations. The joint communique will be released later, when we exchange the diplomatic notes setting the terms for the resumption of those relations. The important thing is that Chile and the GDR have agreed to normalize their consular relations, and to respect the sovereignty and national identity of each country, in accordance with the principles and norms provided for by both the Vienna and UN conventions. [end recording]

Chile and the GDR suspended diplomatic relations in 1983. Errazuriz has called the GDR market the most important of the Eastern European countries. He added that President Pinochet's policy has been to restore relations with these nations gradually. First it resumed relations with Poland, then Hungary, and now with the GDR. The next country will be Czechoslovakia.

Regarding the Soviet Union, he said that for the time being the situation is complex, but that the country is working on it. Asked about any possible effect of the opening of the Berlin Wall, he said that it has nothing to do with it, but obviously this greater liberalization will facilitate understanding between the two countries.

The foreign minister will leave this Saturday night for the OAS General Assembly in Washington, D.C. He added that Chile does not recognize this organization's jurisdiction regarding Bolivia's maritime aspiration.

[Begin Errazuriz recording] The Chilean position on this matter will always be based on the permanent and historical principles of our foreign policy. The border with Bolivia is clearly and definitely outlined by the Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1904. The OAS General Assembly does not have the jurisdiction to force a member to begin negotiations against the provisions of current border treaties that are unquestionably in effect. At this time, the Bolivian maritime aspiration is a demand for territory; it is a position based on fallacies. One of the arguments is that the landlocked problem is the cause of Bolivian underdevelopment. Chile has promised to grant the widest range of facilities for free traffic with no problem whatsoever. Chile has repeatedly offered to intensify cooperation for economic integration. This high-level objective will be reaffirmed by our delegation. [end recording]

The Chilean foreign minister concluded by reporting that General Enrique Morel has assumed the position of border and landmarks director.

Corvalan Says PCCh Ready To Paralyze Country

PY1011123889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Luis Corvalan, former secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh], has requested a Nuremberg-style trial for members of the current administration if Patricio Aylwin wins the upcoming elections.

Corvalan's statements were published in the latest issue of COSAS magazine. He justified the existence of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] and the Communists' right to have military training.

The former PCCh secretary general said that his party is working hard for Aylwin's triumph on the 14 December elections. He said that if Aylwin wins the elections, the PCCh is ready to paralyze the country if any sector threatens the new administration.

The PCCh leader pointed out the need to modify the Chilean judicial branch substantially. He requested special courts, like the ones that existed in Nuremberg, to try the members of the current administration.

Corvalan requested the freedom of the so-called political prisoners, including FPMR and Lautaro Movement terrorists. He said he does not care whether leftist sympathizers are involved in any crime, including the murder of Carabineros.

The PCCh will help Patricio Aylwin face his enemies during the next administration, Corvalan said.

Communist Party Details 'Anticommunist' Campaign

PY0711174389 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0100 GMT

[Communist Party declaration read by Mireya Baltra and Jaime Inzunza during a press conference—time and place not given; recorded]

[Text] The country is experiencing one of the worst anticommunist and terrorist campaigns in a long time. This campaign is similar to the one unleashed between 1964 and 1970. The situation is further aggravated because it is taking place under a dictatorship that will stop at nothing to achieve its objectives.

During his speech in Coihaique, Pinochet threatened to end the state of law. This has been followed by other threats by [Deputy Army Commander] General Lucar and [Army Inspector General] Serre, who have said that they will settle accounts with opponents, and who make equally threatening statements and engage in systematic aggression against Army members critical of the dictatorial regime.

Meanwhile EL MERCURIO and the progovernment news media have orchestrated a campaign that is financed by Buchi's electoral managers. This campaign uses editorials, attributed articles, and paid ads that are aimed at misinforming and manipulating public opinion.

The objective is to create a mood of aggression toward the left and toward the Communist Party, a mood that would justify any kind of provocation.

The worst example was a recent paid ad published by Buchi's electoral managers on an alleged threat of communist strike squads that were going to gun down the progovernment candidate. It is well known that this statement, reportedly made by a young Christian Democratic Party leader to LA SEGUNDA on 31 October, was later flatly denied by the Christian Democratic leader himself. Despite this denial, Buchi's campaign managers are still harping on the subject, trying to create an atmosphere of violence and unease.

The brutal murder of Jecar Neghme, unsolved like so many others, has been followed by other serious events including the kidnapping of the driver of Volodia Teitelboim, the secretary general of the Communist Party. This was a threat to Comrade Volodia Teitelboim's safety and physical integrity. There has also been harassment of leaders and candidates of the Communist Party and other democratic parties, an increase in the number of arbitrary arrests of opponents in general, and the establishment of a new joint command headed by the defense minister. The alleged objective of this command is to fight crime, but the people have rightly guessed that it is a cover for political repression similar to that conducted by a prior organization that bore the same name.

In this anticommunist and antidemocratic atmosphere, meetings have been held with officers and relatives of military men. During these meetings the audience is misinformed, threatened, and urged to oppose democratic changes. They are also urged to hoard staples and to take special measures to provide for extreme contingencies.

There is yet another especially serious development about which we want to inform the people. We have received information from various sources to the effect that the crowning point of this anticommunist campaign will be an attack on a high-ranking Army officer who has been criticized for his involvement in human-rights violations. The charges against this officer made by Communist Party candidates for senators, and the demonstrations held against him by the relatives of the victims, will be used to blame the communists for this attack.

We want to reiterate our absolute rejection of human rights violations and our demand for truth and justice. However, we also want to make it clear that we are struggling to have every crime and every violation investigated and the culprits tried.

The atmosphere of fear and psychological warfare is aimed at twisting the popular will of the Chilean people and destabilizing, in advance, the next democratic administration.

We call upon the citizenry to be prepared to display unity and democratic organization, so as to guarantee the normal development of the ongoing electoral process, and to be on guard against any provocation aimed at creating a climate favorable to an interruption of the process. We must deploy our forces if we are to ensure the triumph of freedom and democracy in a landslide victory for Patricio Aylwin on 14 December, and the election of a Congress capable of guaranteeing progress toward the government system that most Chileans want.

[Signed] Chilean Communist Party

Santiago, 2 November 1989

*** Buchi, Aylwin Party Platforms Detailed**

90ET0005A Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Oct 89 pp D1, D2

[Article by Pilar Molina Armas: "Two Proposals, Face to Face"]

[Text] The horizon finally seems to be clearing on the programs on which Hernan Buchi and Patricio Aylwin are running. Not all that much, though, because the fact is that the 17 parties failed to reach a consensus to turn their proposals into a program; for the time being they remain "Program Bases." The 40-odd commissions of the Concertacion continue to work on the matter and will meet in mid-October to put the finishing touches on thorny issues such as foreign investment and mining concessions, on which Almeyda's PS [Socialist Party] has disagreed. Whether there will be a definitive document by that date is unknown, because the Concertacion has given itself until March.

What is news, however, is that Buchi's program is finally out. And just as the opposition had previously chanted that his candidacy was discredited for not having one, this week after learning of it the opposition insisted that it cannot be paid for, branding it a "populist giveaway," as Andres Zaldivar said. Socialist economist Gonzalo Martner estimated that just three of Buchi's announced measures would cost $620 million. Buchi's followers reply, however, that he has already proven that he can run the economy successfully, and without a suggestion of demagoguery. "Serious studies support the measures," remarked his coordinator Ricardo Rivadaneira. Others add that if he was able to create a million jobs over the past 4 years, why can't he repeat the feat? All he would need to do is achieve a 5-percent growth in output to make his proposals come true.

The former finance minister, they assert, had a personal hand in the program, which was drafted on the basis of the one that RN [National Renewal] (Juan Luis Ossa) put together, plus contributions from the UDI [Independent Democrat Union] (Julio Dittborn). The guiding idea of his program is freedom, "the construction of a society that is open politically and economically," a combination that has never before existed in the country, Buchi has insisted.

The styles of the two documents are radically different, although at times they propose the same things. Buchi's is schematic, specific, and brief. The Concertacion's abounds with tripartite commissions, agencies, and general propositions that are expanded and blurred as if there had been several writers who had to be made happy. It is at least twice as long. Of course, it calls for a great many more changes, most of them to be decided on under democracy. The constitutional reforms alone that it sets forth encompass 12 areas. And Buchi's chief economist, Julio Salas, estimated that the program of the 17 parties uses 1,404 words just to explain the concepts of fairness and consensus in labor relations.

Meanwhile, Francisco Javier Errazuriz has chosen to speak last, "so they don't copy it from me," he said, announcing that he would reveal his program in the next few days. Based on what he has promised, it really could be a "giveaway."

For now we will compare the platform proposals of candidates Buchi and Aylwin.

Buchi: Politics, Economics, and Others

Human Rights

- The individual is transcendent and has rights anterior and superior to the State. Freedom means the full exercise of individual rights: the right to life, even of those yet unborn (against abortion); freedom of thought and expression; property rights, and political rights.

Congress

- To srtike a balance among the branches, expand the range of matters subject to law and other powers.

Senate

- Establish regional senates elected by direct popular vote
- Eliminate the appointed members later

Townships

- Town plebiscites
- Popularly elected mayors
- Establish town courts

Foreign Policy

- Pragmatic, free of ideology, imaginative, coherent, and stable
- Foster an opening up of markets and trade in all areas
- Maintain ties with all States, the only requirement being respect for the principles of reciprocity, nonintervention, and the national interest.
- Special emphasis on relations with neighbors. Joint projects with Bolivia, without giving up territory
- Special importance attached to the trade implications of the European Community (1992)
- Bolster ties with the Pacific Rim
- Defense of Chile's sovereignty in the Antarctic
- Foreign service: professionalism, stability, and competence

Justice

- To keep it independent: have the three- and five-person lists drawn up in public competitions; replace attorney members with a larger number of regular members of the courts
- To make it timely and professional: —Strengthen the judicial career —Establish advanced training center for judicial personnel —Simplify civil and criminal procedures —Unburden the courts of administrative

tasks —Outfit the courts and boost pay for personnel
- To make it more accessible: —Establish town courts —Improve free legal aid
- Military justice: restrict it to matters that have traditionally been considered military
- 1978 Amnesty Law: do not repeal it
- Antiterrorist action: assign it to the Carabineros and Investigations, with an auxiliary role for special Armed Forces units
- CNI [National Information Center]: dissolve it
- Exile: put an end to it by revoking the punishments of internal and external exile
- States of emergency: limit government's power to renewing them and only for specific periods

Freedom of Expression

- Avoid any government oversight of the mass media, because the courts are in charge of punishing crimes committed in the exercise of freedom of expression and opinion
- Dissolve Dinacos [National Social Communication Division]
- Abolish government ownership of press and radio
- Do not impose compulsory official networks, except in situations of constitutional emergency
- Revise regulations that restrict freedom of expression
- Open the TV airwaves to private ownership
- Make TVN an autonomous and decentralized public-service station that broadcasts mainly educational and cultural programs

Defense, the Armed Forces and Carabineros

- Recognizes the Armed Forces' role as the guarantor of our institutions and, therefore, considers it indispensable to safeguard the military from any politicization, including the appointment, promotion, and retirement of personnel and in drafting programs of study
- Armed Forces: main role is to design a defense strategy
- They must have the equipment they need to perform their mission
- Diversify foreign suppliers to guard against political risks
- Avoid disincentives to the growth of the national private and government weapons industry
- Encourage exchanges between the Armed Forces and universities and other educational establishments
- Increase the staffing and equipment of the uniformed police
- Hazardous-duty pay for police personnel assigned to dangerous areas

Youth

- Campaigns to prevent drug addiction and alcoholism
- Plans for full employment, better education, and promotion of athletics, with direct subsidies, to steer young people away from crime

Women's Rights

- Calls for a series of measures to help women that are already embodied in the recently passed law, such as full legal capacity for married women
- Promote flexible schedules, half days, and work at home so that women can make their household chores compatible with their jobs

Economic Policy

- Consolidation of the social market economy to promote and channel additional investment, which is the key to growth, in the following ways:
- Promote the creativity of private enterprise
- Safeguard property rights
- Borders open to foreign trade and investment
- Government sees to macroeconomic stability and complements private enterprise with efficient subsidiary action

Investment

- Encourage it by preserving a stable macroeconomic climate that will promote domestic savings and lure foreign capital
- Nondiscriminatory laws to attract foreign investment
- Promote investment and bring down inflation by balancing the budget and respecting the autonomy of the Central Bank, the guarantee of macroeconomic stability

Taxes

- Opposed to increasing the tax burden
- Refine the measures in the Complementary Overall Plan that promote personal savings
- Eliminate taxation of the imputed income of economic units that can keep complete books
- Promote various private initiatives with tax breaks
- A tax system that encourages business activity and, therefore, a reduction in bureaucratic regulations and nondiscretionary fiscal oversight

Foreign Debt

- Concentrate efforts on refinancing foreign obligations, harnessing fresh funds associated with investment projects, and creating an atmosphere conducive to reinvesting the profits from foreign investment in the country.
- Continue lowering the foreign debt by buying it back and converting it

Exports

- Goal for 1994: $12 billion, with noncopper exports topping the export total for this year.
- Subsidiary support for diversification of exports, favoring those with the most industrial processing

UF and Borrowing

- Authorize a wide range of readjustment clauses

- Encourage the creation of mechanisms that will enable UF [a unit of accounting adjusted for inflation] futures to be established contractually, thus passing the risk on to third parties
- Continue to resolve the problem of overindebtedness among mortgagers and others; apply the procedures used for foreign debt to domestic debt

Jobs

- Create a million stable, productive jobs over the next 4 years
- Achieve wage boosts commensurate with productivity increases
- Minimum wage: a real and significant increase when unemployment stabilizes at a low level
- Cutbacks in government jobs: periodic, as market expands
- Facilitate the reallocation of the labor force
- Unemployment benefits: bolster them

Legislation and Labor

- Refine the standards for collective bargaining and unionization, while respecting the right to strike; political nonintervention in the determination of wages; negotiation by company and voluntary affiliation with and paying of dues to unions
- Establish arrangements to foster labor capitalism: access for the workers to the ownership of the companies in which they work
- Create a training fund to finance technical or worker-training schools

Pensions

- Gradually bring the lowest pensions in line with the legal minimum wage
- Work out mechanisms so that retirees can, with government support, negotiate for secure pensions with the private sector
- Incentives to bring self-employed and part-time workers into the pension system
- Broaden the possibility of early retirement from physically demanding jobs, with contributions agreed upon with the employer
- Make the partial-disability pensions more flexible
- Allow access to a minimum old-age pension for those with more than 10 and less than 20 years of paying in
- Expand the option to invest social security funds
- Lower fixed commissions

Culture

- Expand the National Fund for Cultural Development to foster the creation and preservation of culture, support for new talents, and an appropriate nationwide distribution of cultural activities
- Tax breaks for private donations in this area
- Create a national fund for culture-oriented TV
- Encourage cultural exchanges with other countries

Scientific and Technological Development

- Consolidate and expand the FONDECYT [expansion unknown]
- Within FONDECYT, promote the activities of talented youngsters, regional or sector projects, and the development of areas with shortcomings
- Carry out and refine the National Plan for Scientific and Technological Development
- Promote the creation of venture-capital funds to finance business-related technological innovations

The Regions and Rural Development

- Boost the regional budgets
- Bolster and refine the peasant subsidy
- Continue the drinking-water supply program
- Adapt educational programs and infrastructure to rural needs
- Factor the social costs of urban congestion and the benefits of a more dispersed population into the assessment of public projects
- Program of investment in health-care establishments in rural towns

Environment

- Combat air and water pollution and preserve fauna and flora with more tax revenues, economic incentives and disincentives
- The costs of preserving the environment should be borne by those who pollute the environment (the regions should not finance Santiago's antismog efforts)

Six Sectors

Agriculture

- Emphasis on export agriculture that is competitive with imports
- Price ranges for certain products and protection against unfair competition

Mining

- Promotion of small and medium-sized mining through financing and technical-assistance policies
- Greater security for mine workers will be encouraged
- Codelco [Copper Corporation] will play a leadership role in the world copper industry

Industry

- Incentives for industrial development and exports
- Encourage efficient competition through low, uniform tariffs, with effective protection against unfair competition

Housing

- Construction of 100,000 housing units a year
- Facilitate access to bank loans among middle-income groups

- Improve community facilities and urban infrastructure
- Massive paving campaign and the establishment of green areas in outlying low-income areas
- Discourage excessive territorial expansion

Health Care

- Government allowance for voluntary affiliation with ISAPRES [expansion unknown]
- Mechanisms for lifetime protection of its affiliates
- Wide-ranging plan to reoutfit and modernize hospitals, thus substantially improving the quality of care
- Public-health programs: cancer, waste-water treatment, AIDS, alcoholism, and drug addiction
- Decentralize health-care management; tax breaks for private contributions to hospitals and clinics, and expanded coverage under accident-prevention and occupational-illness programs

Education

- Parents may use direct subsidy per student, which allows for free schooling, to enroll their child in any private school, making up the difference
- Additional subsidies for schools that perform better
- Complementary subsidies for schools with mainly low-income students
- System of selective support for schools with below-par performance
- Extend tax breaks to all schools
- Expand free distribution of textbooks
- Wide publicity for and periodic checks of school performance
- Promote the transfer of municipal schools to their teaching staff and establish a teaching major in those schools
- Individual or collective bargaining to set pay in subsidized private schools
- Establish a scholarship and advanced-training fund for teachers
- Advantageous, long-term loans for all students in higher education
- Gradual expansion of university tax credit and funds for refinancing it
- Complete respect for university autonomy

Social Network

- Establishment of an Opportunity Bank to approve public or private (with tax breaks) projects for social development
- Support for volunteers against poverty
- Extend the single family subsidy to 100 percent of children under 15 living in extreme poverty, their mothers, and pregnant women, and gradually increase its unit value
- Substantial increase in welfare pensions, concentrating them mainly among those 65 and older living in extreme poverty
- Expand the School Food Program to all children between 6 and 14 in extreme poverty
- Gradual incorporation of all children between ages 2 and 5 living in extreme poverty into a new Preschool Care Program
- Raise the family allowance, while restricting it to middle- and low-income earners

The Concertacion

Human Rights

- The protection and promotion of human rights is an unavoidable obligation
- The government will strive to clear up the violations since 1973
- Creation of the ombudsman

Congress

- Bolster the powers of Congress and review the rules for quorums and the passage of laws

Senate

- Increase the number of senators and deputies, all elected directly under the proportional-representation system

Townships

- Town government consisting of a mayor and a Town Council made up of aldermen
- Election of mayors and aldermen
- Establish town courts

Foreign Policy

- Promote cuts in regional military budgets
- Defend human rights as a universal value
- Latin American economic integration and political consensus
- Reestablish relations with all countries on the basis of the national interest (review relations with South Africa)
- Strengthen ties with the Third World and nongovernmental organizations
- A move towards the Pacific and Antarctica
- Establish the Chilean Fund for International Cooperation
- Foreign service: professional and with job stability

Justice

- Create the National Council of Justice to study the needs, organization, and promotion of the judiciary and to look after its independence and prestige; it will draw up five-person lists for appointments to the Supreme Court and will consist mainly of representatives of the branches of government
- Look after the financial independence and tenure of judges
- Establish the judicial police
- Establish the judicial career with Judges Schools
- Separate the functions of investigative and sentencing

judge in criminal cases and have special jurisdictions for magistrates
- Modernize and review criminal and civil procedures and court files
- Bolster judicial-aid services
- Establish town courts and courts that specialize in family matters
- Military justice: restrict it to strictly military crimes
- The 1978 Amnesty Law: push for its repeal and declare crimes against humanity not subject to the constitutional statute of limitations and to amnesty
- Action against terrorism: amend the law and include State-sponsored terrorism
- CNI: dissolve it
- Exile: put an end to it and eliminate the penalties of internal and external exile
- States of emergency: can be established only for 30 days and for grave and specific reasons; Congress must agree to their extension

Freedom of Expression

- Freedom of thought, creation, expression, and criticism
- Review legislation to put an end to the antidemocratic use of Chilean TV
- Keep TVN and current university channels
- Turn TVN into an autonomous agency that provides guarantees for all
- Promote the decentralization of the TV system by creating new local stations
- Encourage educational television that contributes to national development
- Television in the hands of a National TV Council, to be formed.

Defense, Armed Forces, and Police

- The people are the main guarantor of national security; the role of defending our institutions belongs to all of the political authorities pursuant to their legal powers
- Amend the clauses giving tenure to the commanders in chief
- Incorporating the Armed Forces into the democratic order must insure that they have a hierarchical structure, are professional, obedient, and subordinate to the government, and are not deliberative
- It is up to the Armed Forces to draft defense plans and execute defense policy. It is the task of the Executive Branch and of Congress to define political objectives and assess their own performance
- Congress, the administration, and the citizenry must come together to formulate defense policy
- It is up to the president, with the cooperation of Congress, to provide the funding needed for national defense; to order the appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers, and to define the limits of their involvement in nonmilitary activities
- Gradually and rationally cut back on military personnel
- No cuts in military spending in the short term
- Carabineros will be under the Interior Ministry, as will Investigations

Youth

- Programs to prevent alcoholism, drug addiction and teenage pregnancy
- Train and encourage additional hiring of young people
- A series of institutional changes to promote youth involvement, including making compulsory military service more flexible, lowering the minimum age for senator and president from 40, and lowering the legal age to 18

Women's Rights

- Propose measures for women similar to the ones that have already been legislated
- Amend regulations that punish adultery by women more heavily
- Establish a cabinet-level agency that will promote the involvement of women, combat discrimination against them, and reorganize Cema-Chile [Mothers Centers]
- Incentives and legal protection to make half days and temporary jobs more available to women

Economic Policy

- An active government in a mixed economy in which the market is complemented by effective regulatory and corrective action by government
- Promote the creation of cooperative, self-managed enterprises
- Nationalization or privatization only when Congress so approves
- In normal situations, no price controls

Investment

- Boost it to 20 percent of the GDP [gross domestic product] by increasing domestic savings and limiting foreign-debt payments
- Encourage foreign investment that meets the requirements of national development and put out stable, nondiscriminatory signals to attract it
- Central Bank: relative autonomy that does not undermine the president's authority
- A sound mixed banking system and a tax system that fosters saving and investment

Taxes

- Reset the first-category tax on businesses at 15 or 20 percent
- Broaden the range of taxable income
- Repeal tax exemptions and breaks and imputed income rules
- Incentives for profit reinvestment
- Redistribute income from fishing
- Reduce VAT [Value Added Tax] evasion

Foreign Debt

- Acknowledge that it is impossible to service the foreign debt while at the same time meeting the people's income and consumption needs
- Government will pursue a policy of sharing responsibility for the debt with creditors, of securing a reduction in the amount of indebtedness, and of distributing more equitably the burden that paying it back entails

Exports

- Incentives for boosting and diversifying exports, by maintaining a realistic, high, and stable exchange rate and favorable interest rates and by opening up regional markets
- Some of the surplus from the export of natural resources will be earmarked for technology research and development

UF and Borrowing

- Retain systems for adjusting debts and dividends, but also correct the UF system so as to synchronize the adjustment of dividends and remuneration
- Alleviate the situation of small mortgagers

Jobs

- To combat extreme poverty we propose programs for productive jobs carried out mainly by municipalities and paying at least the minimum wage; they call for the creation of new companies and support for small and medium-sized business and small farmers; in big cities they will be based on the expansion of labor-intensive industries, the construction of low-cost housing, the improvement of basic services, and job-training plans
- Increase the minimum wage
- Wages ought to be tied to productivity
- Comprehensive support for small business and the informal economy

Legislation and Labor

- Sweeping changes that a tripartite commission will analyze
- Constitutional reform to guarantee the right to and unfettered choice of a job and freedom of contract with just pay
- Mandatory union dues, regulation to prevent union fragmentation, changes in firing regulations, no-limit compensation for years of service
- In addition, collective bargaining by area, a ban on hiring replacements during strikes, and an end to legal limits on the duration of a strike
- Tripartite bodies will set minimum wages for sectors that cannot engage in effective collective bargaining
- Establish sector-training bodies that are coordinated nationwide

Pensions

- Increase minimum pensions
- Look into system of bringing the self-employed into social security
- Expand benefit coverage for job disability
- Expand the investment opportunities of pension funds
- Replace fixed commission with a more equitable kind

Culture

- Guarantee total access to pluralistic and autonomous culture and foster local culture
- Promote the return of artists and works that are overseas
- Create a government agency to coordinate cultural institutions and draft policies

Scientific and Technological Development

- Increase government and private spending on technology research and development
- Promote national research programs in areas in which government must take action
- Priority attention to scientific development in higher education
- Tax incentives and venture-capital funds for technological innovation

Regions and Rural Development

- Democratization and decentralization of government
- Regional governments will draft an Emergency Socioeconomic Program, indicating their needs and production potential
- More balanced regional development and resource allocation in keeping with regional needs

Environment

- Government's responsibility to maintain environmental balance
- Formulate national environmental policy and enact environmental laws
- Immediately tackle air and water pollution, the depletion of soil and hydrobiological reserves, uncontrolled urban growth, and the destruction of the habitat of ethnic minorities

Six Sectors

Agriculture

- Promote items with export potential
- Price ranges for traditional crops
- Government support for small growers and a leading role for Indap [Agriculture and Livestock Development Institute] and the State Bank in developing and financing the sector

Mining

- Pursue a Chilean Copper Policy to develop the sector

- Maintain the current system of leases for the next 4 years, but look into changes in legislation to safeguard government ownership of all mines
- Promote the development of new mines and a responsible foreign-investment policy
- Expansion of Codelco and support for small and medium-sized mining

Industry

- Promote it through comparative advantages
- Maintain reasonably low tariffs
- Replace Economy Ministry with Industry Ministry
- An industrialization effort, which is a task for the private sector, complemented by state-run and joint enterprises and foreign contributions

Housing

- Improve and expand system of subsidies and complementary loans
- Low-cost housing for those who are not eligible for subsidies
- Improve program of outhouses, with support for self-help construction
- Housing program with cooperation from community organizations

Health Care

- Improve ISAPRES system with more stable, broader coverage programs
- Increase government spending on health care to provide free secondary and tertiary care to the poorest of the poor and to make sure that hospitals are operational
- Decentralize the health-care system, improve pay, and give personnel job security
- Occupational health in the hands of specialized institutions developed with the cooperation of companies

Education

- Government, playing an active role, will guarantee free basic schooling, expand the coverage of preschool care, and make sure that companies meet their obligation to provide day-care centers
- Reconstruction of a decentralized National Educational System
- Academic freedom and the freedom to choose a school
- Promote mechanisms to assess school performance
- Greater job security, an effort to improve teacher pay, and incentives for a policy of upgrading skills
- Increase government spending on education, with particular emphasis on technology and the professions
- Academic autonomy and freedom in higher education, promotion of a diversified system, and the creation of a National Council of Higher Education
- Review student loans and system of university financing

Social Network

- Set up a Solidarity and Social Investment Fund, which will combine all of the funds designed to meet basic needs, to create jobs, and to support small producers; it will finance and evaluate the new initiatives to combat poverty
- To this end we propose, aside from creating jobs (see jobs), to boost the income of the poorest of the poor; among the measures not mentioned in other sections are: —New programs aimed at young people —Adjust welfare pensions to a level comparable to the minimum wage —Boost the family allowance and the single family subsidy —Expand the national diet supplement program (PNAC) for pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children under age 16 and the food program in primary and secondary schools — Meet their mortgage and public-utility demands

Lautaro Members Placed Before Military Court

Alleged Railway Robbers

PY0911203989 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Report from Concepcion by Daniel Angel Valdebenito]

[Text] Two men have been accused of participating in the 11 October robbery of the railway station. The attack was conducted by a Lautaro Movement of the MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] commando. The two men have been placed at the disposal of the Concepcion military court.

Carabineros General Rene Varas Asenco, the chief of the 4th Carabineros region, has reported that during the attack the thieves stole 11 million pesos. The two criminals are: Ramon del Carmen Palma Garces, 39, who lives in (Chihuayante), and Jorge Eduardo Melgarejo Chavez, 28, who lives in (Hualpencillo), Talcahuano.

Gen Varas reported that three other suspects have been detained. They are members of the Lautaro Movement subversive criminal group. The weapons confiscated from these criminals were shown to the media in the Penca Carabineros station. They were: two (Dubi-extra) guns which are used by the police, an Israeli UZI submachine gun, and an M-16 rifle from one of the arms caches found in Carrizal Bajo.

In other raids, Carabineros confiscated a mimeograph, a lot of Marxist-subversive propaganda, and communications equipment.

Palma and Melgarejo admitted that they were involved in several crimes committed in Concepcion, including the attack on the Banco de Concepcion branch in Penca University, and attacks with automatic weapons on the Armando Alarcon del Campo police station and the police (SECODE) [expansion unknown] site.

Others Charged with Bank Theft

PY1011194489 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Three [number as heard] members of the Lautaro Movement were placed at the disposal of the Concepcion military court. Their names are Joaquin Ramos, 28; Luis Sanchez, 26; Lorenzo Arenas; and Reinaldo Arrau, 21.

According to the Carabineros, these men are charged with participating in the robbery of milk delivery trucks and a Concepcion Bank branch, as well as the attack on a Carabineros station in Concepcion.

Sniper Shoots at Senatorial Candidate Ferraba

PY1411000689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Luis Valentin Ferraba, senatorial candidate for the Democracy and Progress Pact, was shot at by a sniper near Los Muermos, in Puerto Montt. Ferraba called a news conference to report the attack:

[Begin Ferraba recording] Our pickup was hit by a powerful shot. We were driving a double-cabin Toyota pickup. The shot was fired from the right side of the road; it went in through the right front window and went out through the left side window. The bullet crossed only millimeters from our faces. The windows, of course, shattered. We felt a strong jolt because we were driving at nearly 80 km an hour. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Aeroflot Requests Chilean Landing Rights

PY1011193089 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Transport Minister Carlos Silva announced that his ministry is preparing a draft law to postpone the implementation of the second phase of compulsory car insurance. [passage omitted]

Silva also reported that for the time being the Soviet airline Aeroflot will not be authorized to operate in Chile because trade and diplomatic obstacles prevent it.

In the past few days, Aeroflot executives met with the transport minister to express their desire to land in Chile. Silva said that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has indicated that existing treaties with other countries do not allow this.

Maritime Directorate Closes Ports to Toxic Waste

PY1111193089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] The directorate of maritime territory and the merchant marine has ordered the ports closed to toxic substances. The measure, that has been announced through the directorate's public relations office and that was adopted in coordination with health authorities, pertains to substances of unknown composition, ashes, and other types of waste which are banned in the originating countries and that cannot be recycled.

A (?DIRECMAR) [expansion unknown] communique stated that such operations involve the risk of accidental leaks. In addition, the toxic potential of those substances—the recycling of which is forbidden in the originating countries—is unknown.

Consequently, maritime governorships and port authorities throughout the country will not permit the unloading of such substances.

National Television Council President Resigns

PY1111154689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Summary] National Television Council President Rodrigo Serrano Bombal has resigned. The recently created council issued a statement explaining that Serrano tendered his resignation to President Augusto Pinochet. The statement adds that Serrano will be replaced by council member Rafael Valdivieso Aristia.

Colombia

ELN Allegedly Kidnaps Two Mexican Engineers

FL0911174689 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1702 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota, Colombia, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX)—The police have reported that alleged members of the Army of National Liberation (ELN) kidnapped two Mexicans today in the Arauca oil zone, near the Colombian-Venezuelan border.

Engineers Armando Caycedo Camargo and Carlos Mores, who work for the Mexican consotium ICA [Associated Civil Engineers], were kidnapped while traveling toward Sarabena Township, in the northeastern part of the country.

Oil exploitation and the association of Colombia with foreign enterprises are ELN war targets.

ELN guerrilla fighters captured another Mexican engineer, who was employed by an American oil company, over 3 months ago.

Government Minister Urges Support for Peace Pact

PA1311183889 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0120 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Speech by Government Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: I believe it is advisable to address you tonight to report on the progress made in the peace negotiations with the armed rebel groups and to explain some of their characteristics. I am pleased to report some progress has been achieved, and I wish to advise on the

need to surpass, in good will and with a high nationalist spirit, some obstacles that are procedural rather than basic, but which could halt the process and even reverse it.

To begin, it is advisable to point out that although the current peace negotiations are the result of the government's initiative, they were not imposed.

The contents and scope of the Political Agreement for Peace and Democracy that was signed on 2 November were publicly discussed over a 4-month period in open meetings in the congress during the so-called Analysis and Agreements Meetings. These meetings were attended by official representatives of the Liberal and Social Conservative Parties, members of parties that are not represented in congress, church representatives, and representatives from labor unions, universities, and other civic, professional, and people's organizations.

We sought the broadest participation possible by the people, and we issued constant invitations through the media so that everyone who wished to attend the discussions could do so, so that everyone could enrich the meetings with their ideas or criticism. No secret activities were conducted during those meetings, nor was anything decided behind the people's backs with the twisted purpose of presenting a fait accompli.

Everything was done openly, and the agreement that resulted from these honest, fiery, and extensive debates was signed by the government; the Liberal Party of Colombia, represented by National Director and former President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Secretary General Dr Saulo Arboleda; the National Congress, represented by Senate President Luis Guillermo Giraldo and House of Representatives Chairman Norberto Morales Ballesteros; the church, moral guardian of the process, represented by Monsignor Alvaro Fandino Franqui; and the M-19—which solemnly pledged in the document to demobilize its forces and give up its struggle as a precondition for joining civilian life and political activities—within the framework of the political constitution and laws of the republic, by which they must abide.

The Social Conservative Party actively participated in the process and, although it abstained from signing the agreement, it clearly stated that it would decisively support in Congress all the initiatives that seek to restore peace. The full text of the agreement has been thoroughly publicized in the media because nothing about the peace process should be reserved or secret. I must refer to all the topics included in the agreement, but I will only give an explanation about the issue of the special national peace registration process [circumscripcion nacional para la paz], which is apparently the one that has created more doubts and caused more concern among some of our fellow citizens.

The rebel groups that give up the struggle and fully demobilize all their guerrilla fronts must be given the opportunity to become legally-registered political parties. Once they meet that requirement they can be represented in Congress by following the democratic process of submitting the names of their leaders to the Colombian people during the next elections. Thus, the people will freely decide if they want those persons elected to the Senate and the House of Representatives—and in what proportion.

Who can seek the people's vote to join Congress through the national peace registration process? Only members of political parties resulting from guerrilla groups that have been demobilized and have joined the civilian life. This completely excludes the possibility that parties and movements different from those described here may abusively use the national registration for peace with the intention of electing their own activists.

What conditions must be met by those who seek an election through the national peace registration process? The same ones established by the Constitution for all the candidates for posts in the Senate and House of Representatives. However, they must also be active and duly registered members of the politial party resulting from the demobilization. For example, a citizen, either male or female, who belongs to the Liberal Party, the Social Conservative Party, or the Patriotic Union, may not be elected through the M-19's lists. Coalitions among parties and movements are not allowed either, so the lists of people who seek to avail themselves of the national registration for peace must be homogeneously comprised of persons who have been activists in the political party resulting from the demobilization.

How many senators and representatives will the former guerrilla members be able to elect after accepting the national registration for peace? As in the case of any other political party or political movement, it will depend on the amount of votes they get, even though a system has been designed. The system does not reject the democratic principle of proportions yet it seeks to facilitate the election of persons who have been rebels for a long time but will give up the struggle; who—given the circumstances, meaning that they have been guerrilla fighters—have not participated in the latest political campaigns; who do not have the same electoral organization of the parties which have traditionally participated in the elections; and who have not had access to associations, public places, or the media to peacefully explain the ideas for which they have heretofore fought with weapons. According to this system, the number of senators or representatives who can be elected through the national registration for peace depends on whether the amount of votes equals previously established amounts or not.

The figures were obtained after a careful statistical study of the results of the last three congressional elections. Based on that study, the congressional seats within the peace registrations could be obtained with the following number of votes:

To elect the first Senate seat, 12,212 votes, and to elect the first seat at the House of Representatives, 4,043 votes.

To win two seats, 16,584 votes must be obtained for the Senate, and 6,383 for the House of Representatives.

Three seats in the Senate would require 33,168 votes, and the same number of seats in the House 12,766 votes.

To have four seats, the demobilized and disarmed guerrilla movement must receive 56,729 votes for the Senate, and 23,067 votes for the House of Representatives.

The preferential system would continue up to the eighth seat in the Senate or the House, which would be won with 179,951 and 85,017 votes respectively. Thereafter, each additional seat would be obtained by adding to the previous number of votes 60,024 votes for the Senate and 34,597 for the House of Representatives.

As I said before, to define the figures with which the peace registration would operate, we took into consideration the minimum number of votes with which senators and representatives were elected in the past three congressional elections. Based on those figures, we obtained averages that will give the registration arithmetical and electoral logic, which will encourage and facilitate the demobilization of guerrilla groups.

In that sense, although it is true that with 12,200 votes parties that result from the demobilization can elect their first senator and with 4,043 votes their first representative, we must remember that in 1986, the minimum number with which a senator was elected was 16,584 votes and the minimum number for a representative was 6,383 votes. Therefore, there is not much difference.

However, what will happen if the necessary number of votes is not obtained according to the averages? In that case, those votes would be lost, because remainders are not applicable to the national peace registration process. Let me explain that better by giving you some examples based on a hypothetical election. If a list of demobilized guerrillas should obtain 10,000 votes, it would be entitled to two representatives, but no senators. Should the list get 50,000 votes, the first three candidates for senator would be elected as well as the first five candidates for representatives. Finally, if for example a demobilized guerrilla group should want to elect 8 senators and 12 representatives, it would have to receive 230,000 votes.

It is very important to note that the peace registration is an exceptional case that will only be implemented once; in other words, during the period 1990 - 1994. Furthermore, the congressmen elected through this system will be additional, and would be added to the 313 parliamentarians who today comprise the Colombian Congress.

Some people may ask why the national peace registration process should be put to a referendum? Regarding this, we must say that the government has heard the initiative presented by Senator Federico Estrada Velez, speaker during the second congressional debate on the amendments to the constitution. Senator Estrada Velez suggested that the people be consulted on several issues, among them the one I am referring to at this moment. Therefore, we are asking Congress to allow the Colombian people to vote on the proposal that, in the government's opinon, will allow the guerrilla groups to demobilize, lay down their weapons, and later seek the people's vote and as a legal, peaceful, and unarmed political party, participating within the Colombian Congress.

As you can see, the government is not acting behind the backs of the people; the government does not reserve the right to have the last word in the opening of a political space for the guerrillas and their chance to participate in Congress as a result of an election—through a transitory system of presidential election—which will encourage them to join normal living. That decision falls first on Congress. Congress will make its decision following the usual process of debates that have already begun, and then it will be up to the people, whose wishes will prevail if the Congress agrees that a referendum should be held and that this matter should be voted on by the people.

In this peace process, we have reached agreements that maintain the basic principle that the the government has had throughout the entire peace initiative. No one is being asked to give up their political ideas, stop thinking the way he does, or abandon his ideology, regardless of what it is. However, the government demands that insurgent groups give up using their weapons and violent procedures to promote their ideas. They are asked to join democracy. It is a matter—if I am allow to say—of changing weapons for votes and that they seek the people's support through the rules used in a democracy.

This has been a process in which no one has been caught by surprise or deceived. Nothing has been improvised. Absolutely nothing has been hidden from the country. The steps explained by the president more than 1 year ago when he presented the peace initiative to all Colombians have been followed one by one. It was said that the process would culminate with the demobilization, disarmament, and reincorporation of guerrilla groups into civilian life and that pardons would be granted to the members of these demobilized groups, on the terms authorized by Congress.

After many years of persistently seeking peace with rebel groups and many unsuccessful efforts, Colombians now have a concrete, close, and certain possibility that undoubtedly can open a future path for reconciliation.

If the parties, the government, and Congress are unable to successfully carry out this peace process, they will obviously lose credibility and. in the future, it will be more difficult to convince rebel groups that there are political possibilities for them to fight and defend their ideas.

The grave nature of the country's situation renders ridiculous the discussion over the number of seats that can be won once—with voting adjusted to their lack of electoral support—by those who in the past clearly demonstrated their capacity to generate violence and their undeniable imagination for disturbing the peace. However, they are the same people who have now

repeatedly proven their discipline in overcoming obstacles, and confirmed their determination to achieve national reconciliation.

Some say that there are still too many groups that have not joined the peace agreement. Obviously, the ideal situation would be a general and complete agreement. However, in the absence of such a possibility, it is unwise to avoid an agreement with those who want it, and thus give veto power to those who reject it.

The government urges legislators not to increase the level of political confusion by rejecting the registration for peace. The country is facing many difficulties that threaten the state's legal and political structure. Let us not add new disturbing factors. Let us not produce the feeling of frustration and the bitter taste of deceit that a rejection of the registration for peace would cause. This is the moment for understanding, generosity, and nobility. Democracy cannot be saved with selfishness and sectarianism. Good evening.

Ecuador

Ruling Political Alliance in Government Suspended

PA1011184489 Paris AFP in Spanish 0656 GMT 10 Nov 89

[Text] Quito, 9 Nov (AFP)—The political alliance between the ruling social democratic Democratic Left [ID] Party and the christian democratic Popular Democracy [DP] Party, which ensured a government majority in the parliament, was suspended today, DP Deputy Carlos Vallejo has reported.

This action was taken following a disagreement over the price of vegetable oils.

Deputies of the social democratic faction itself, led by Galo Larrea and Antonio Gagliardo, challenged the government's decision to raise the price of vegetable oils and presented to President Rodrigo Borja a detailed study showing that the increase is unrealistic.

Jorge Rodriguez Torres, president of the Quito College of Economists, told AFP that the price increase on vegetable oils would increase the income of businessmen who sell this product by approximately 50 billion sucres.

The suspension of the political alliance could break up the government majority in the parliament because, of the 71 seats, the ID has 30, in addition to the 2 seats of the communist FADI [Broad Front of the Left].

It is said in local political circles that this situation is "only an ID pretext" to break up its alliance with the social democratic government shortly before 59 of the Congress' 71 deputies are replaced.

Education Minister, Quito Mayor Travel to Cuba

PA1211021789 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Quito, 11 Nov (AFP)—Ecuadoran Education Minister Alfredo Vera and Quito Mayor Rodrigo Paz traveled to Cuba today. Vera is to undergo an operation, and Paz was invited by President Fidel Castro.

Vera was accompanied by his wife, Saskia Guayasamin, daughter of well-known painter Osvaldo Guayasamin; he will undergo a disc hernia operation in Havana.

Mayor Paz will attend the festivities commemorating Havana's 577th foundation anniversary and will observe the restoration work being done in the city. Paz said they "have achieved much more progress than we have."

Paz, who was personally invited by Fidel Castro in August, will meet with Cuban technicians who have visited Quito, a city noted by UNESCO for its cultural heritage, and will examine the aid which Cuban authorities might give his office for restoration purposes.

Peru

Lima To Release Election Results in 8 Days

PY1411111589 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] The Lima provincial electoral court will release the official results of the municipal elections in the province of Lima and its districts in 8 days. This information was released by court President Socorro Ponce, who said that thus far there have been no problems in the transportation of ballot boxes from the voting places to the court headquarters.

Electricity Rationing To Continue in Lima

PY1311213189 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Electricity rationing will continue in the city of Lima for a few more days following the recent wave of terrorist bomb attacks.

According to the public relations office of Electroperu [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise], more than 30 high-tension towers were knocked down in attacks that took place since 9 November.

The El Mantaro grid was destroyed by the explosions, and the power supply was reduced by 40 percent in Lima and in the southern-central and northern parts of greater Lima. Only 15 percent of normal capacity is being supplied to Huancayo, while the whole of El Mantaro Valley and Jauja area are without energy.

According to the same source, the affected areas are El Mataro Valley, Imperial, Usibamba, (Suquicancha), (Nahuipugyen), Paramonga, and along the Pisco-Ica line.

Power rationing in Lima will continue until tomorrow and Electroperu employees are working hard to restore the energy supply. To help overcome the situation Electrolima [Lima Electric Power Enterprise] has implemented an energy rationing program in the districts of Lima

Dynamite Attacks Reported in Chavin Region

PY1311204389 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 89

[Text] Stores in the San Francisco and (Micrupampa) neighborhoods in Chavin Region, Huaras Province, Ancash Department, were seriously damaged by dynamite attacks that took place last night in different parts of the city. According to the police no one was injured during the attacks.

Venezuela

Teachers Begin Indefinite Strike Over Wages

PA0911224289 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (AFP)—Over 200,000 Venezuelan teachers went on an indefinite strike to demand wage increases from the government, and approximately 6 million children and teenagers did not go to school today.

The teachers' strike could be "the tip of the iceberg" of social unrest and the start of the labor conflicts with public employees foreseen by news analysts in the upcoming months. Professors from the public universities began staggered stoppages and several health sector unions are in a prestrike phase. Moreover, the police announced that they have learned about a plan by a group of foreigners to incite student unrest in several areas of the country.

The country will hold regional and municipal elections in 4 weeks, and it is expected that the ruling social democratic party, Democratic Action [AD], will suffer a setback, and that conflicts will increase voter abstention. Electoral authorities fear that the absentee rate will reach unprecedented levels.

The teachers' strike came after 8 months of severe economic adjustments where the (official) accumulated inflation rate surpassed 70 percent; the teachers have asked for wage increases from 80 to 90 percent. The government has offered a 12 percent increase in 1990 and a similar one in 1991.

The teachers' unions feel that the offer is "unacceptable," and according to their coalition spokesman Rudensido Oberto, "it is offensive, considering not only this year's inflation rate, but the 160 percent inflation rate observed during the term of the collective bargaining agreement."

On the eve of the strike, Education Minister Gustavo Rossen asked that the call for a strike be suspended, noting that there was still time to negotiate since a new work pact will not be effective until January.

Today, in a radio broadcast to the nation, President Carlos Andres Perez repeated his appeal for an end to the strike, which he described as "unheard of," since it was begun "while we were negotiating." Perez, in trying to win over the public, mentioned parents' concern over the setback in education that the strike entails. His appeal was also meant to show that he is maintaining the adjustment program (including the curb on public spending, wages, and consumption) agreed to with the IMF.

Inside the AD, which controls the union of secondary-level teachers and some of the other unions, an intense debate is taking place between the Perez' supporters and those who fear that their rank-and-file members will vote with the opposition in the upcoming elections.

New Transport, Communications Minister Appointed

PA1111185889 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1743 GMT 11 Nov 89

[Text] Caracas, 11 Nov (DPA)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today appointed a new transport and communications minister, following an incident earlier this week when the government ordered three private television stations in Caracas to close down for 24 hours.

According to the official report, Augusto Farias, currently president of CORPOZULIA [Zulia Development Corporation], a regional organization, will replace Edgar Osuna—who resigned on 10 November only 2 months after being appointed.

Earlier this week Osuna ordered the 24-hour closure of the three main television stations in Venezuela, because they violated the law banning all direct and indirect cigarette and alcoholic beverage commercials on television.

VENEVISION, Radio Caracas Television, and TELEVEN disregarded the government's warning about the use of short clips in which—to bypass the government's ruling—they mentioned the name brands without specifically mentioning the product.

The state-owned Venezolana de Television also carried the short clips but stopped using them after the first official warning.

According to today's newspapers, President Perez suggested that the television stations be closed on different days; however, the now former minister asked for a simultaneous closure. According to the press, this disagreement prompted Osuna's resignation.

However, other versions state that President Perez did not agree with some appointments made by Osuna.

Guyana

Land Dispute Talks To Begin With Venezuela

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[By Courtney Gibson]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 9, CANA—The Guyana and Venezuela Governments have accepted a proposal from United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that they appoint University of the West Indies Vice-Chancellor Alister McIntyre to mediate in their territorial dispute.

State-run Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) reported on Thursday that President Desmond Hoyte said that he and his Venezuelan counterpart Carlos Andres Perez agreed to Perez de Cuellar's proposal when the presidents met in Venezuela on Wednesday.

Grenada-born McIntyre is a former secretary-general of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) and a former deputy secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Venezuela claims 56,710 square miles or about two-thirds of Guyana's territory on the contention that an 1899 arbitral award is null and void.

The dispute was referred to the UN secretary-general in 1983 for him to select a means of settlement at the height of a period of strained and very bitter relations beween the two countries.

Since there was a change in government in Caracas in 1984 with Jaime Lusinchi replacing Herrera Campins, the controversy has been very much on the back burner and there has been a marked improvement in relations between the two countries which now seem to be concentrating their efforts on building bridges of friendship and co-operation.

Hoyte described Wednesday's visit to Venezuela as "useful and worthwhile" and said the talks were "cordial, constructive and fruitful".

The GBC report said Guyana will receive assistance from Venezuela in electricity supply and President Perez offered to provide Guyana with some thermal plants which are to be examined by a team of Guyanese engineers who are to visit Venezuela.

GBC also reported Hoyte as saying that the possibility of linking Guyana's national power grid to Venezuela's Guri Dam (hydroelectricity) operation is being examined.

Guyana has had a decade-old electricity supply problem.

McIntyre will be expected to carry out his task within the ambit of Article IV (2) of the February 1966 Geneva Agreement between the British Government, in consultation with the government of its then colony of British Guiana, and the government of Venezuela.

Article IV (2) of the Geneva Agreement states: "if the means so chosen do not lead to a solution of the controversy ... The secretary-general of the United Nations shall choose another of the means stipulated in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations and so on until the controversy has been resolved or until all the means of peaceful settlement there contemplated have been exhausted."

The means of settlement provided for under Article 33 of the UN Charter are negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, "or other peaceful means" of the choice of the parties to a dispute.